

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 136.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.]

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

Instituted 1799.

TREASURER,
John Gurney Hoare, Esq.
HONORARY SECRETARIES,
Rev. Robert Monro, M.A.
Rev. Ebenezer Henderson, D.D.

JUBILEE FUND.

THE Committee beg to call the attention of the Friends of the Religious Tract Society to its entrance on its Jubilee year. This auspicious era presents a suitable occasion to plead for special and generous contributions, as a grateful acknowledgment of past success, and as a means of enabling the Committee to improve the events which are providentially transpiring around us.

The sum annually raised by our country for the great cause of Christian Missions, is comparatively small; yet the Society's free contributions are only about one-eightieth part of that sum, being under £6,000 a-year. Such an income is altogether insufficient to meet the urgent demands of Great Britain and Ireland, and its colonies, to which one-half is appropriated; while the other half is cheerfully granted to aid the devoted missionaries of all denominations in their labours.

Never since the formation of the Religious Tract Society has it possessed such opportunities of extensive usefulness as are now opening before it. The resolutions of the Annual Meeting directed special attention to Ireland and France, and a sum much larger than the Society can secure by ordinary means could be efficiently devoted to the circulation of religious truth in those lands. But will Christians confine their efforts within such limits? Since the preparation of the Society's Report, Italy, Prussia, parts of Austria, and Hungary, have undergone mighty changes, and present a strong claim on the liberal and persevering efforts of the Christian church.

The followers of Christ throughout Continental Europe are looking to this country for help in the hour of need. They behold her still unmoved amidst the desolations of kingdoms. They rejoice that God is pleased to defend and preserve her in peace. Let the Christian public come forward promptly, and generously, that the Committee may, by suitable publications, make known to the people of Ireland and France, and of other lands hitherto inaccessible to religious effort, "the glorious Gospel of the blessed God," which is our best dependence for national greatness and safety.

The Jubilee offerings which may be presented to the Society will be devoted to the interesting objects which have been noticed in this address; unless any one of them should be preferred, in which case the contribution will be specifically appropriated, according to the wish of the donor.

The Committee have arranged for the preparation of a volume containing a historical sketch of the Society's labours to the conclusion of its Jubilee year, which will furnish a variety of interesting statements connected with its past operations, and give a view of its present position and future prospects. A copy of this volume will be presented to every donor of one guinea, and upwards, to the Jubilee Fund.

The following Contributions to the Jubilee Fund are gratefully acknowledged by the Committee:—

	£	s.	d.
John Gurney Hoare, Esq., Treasurer.....	100	0	0
Thomas Farmer, Esq.....	100	0	0
Joseph Gurney, Esq.....	100	0	0
R. C. L. Bevan, Esq.....	100	0	0
G. B. Hart, Esq.....	100	0	0
George Horrocks, Esq.....	100	0	0
George Hitchcock, Esq.....	50	0	0
Robert Barclay, Esq.....	50	0	0
Sir Ed. North Buxton, Bart., M.P.....	25	0	0
W. B. Gurney, Esq.....	25	0	0
Samuel Marshall, Esq.....	21	0	0
W. F. Lloyd, Esq.....	21	0	0
T. M. Coombs, Esq.....	20	0	0
George Friend, Esq.....	20	0	0
J. Wallis Alexander, Esq.....	10	10	0
Frederick Sandoz, Esq.....	10	10	0
Henry Bateman, Esq.....	10	10	0
W. Evans, Esq., M.P.....	10	0	0
Rev. Robert Monro, Secretary.....	5	5	0
Captain Charles Caldwell.....	5	5	0
Henry E. Bicknell, Esq.....	5	5	0
T. Edgecombe Parson, Esq.....	5	5	0
W. K. Jameson, Esq.....	5	5	0
Francis Dollman, Esq.....	5	5	0
John Green, Esq.....	5	5	0
Mr. William Jones.....	5	5	0
Mr. James Whitehouse.....	5	5	0
Rev. Thomas Boaz.....	5	0	0
Rev. Samuel Lloyd.....	5	0	0
A. B. Durham.....	5	0	0
Joseph Claydon, Esq.....	5	0	0
George Buchan, Esq.....	5	0	0
Sums under £5.....	23	5	0

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Society's Officers, No. 56, Paternoster-row, London.

TO pious Nonconforming DRAPERS, and to such only (preference to members of the Independent sect, it being an object with the advertiser to secure a tenant who will watch over a flock without an under shepherd—one who will obey Him who said, "Deny thyself.")

TO LET, in a small village within about three quarters of an hour's transit to London, doing about eleven hundred per annum, capable of extensive increase. Rent 20 guineas. Coming-in, including house and shop fixtures, £60. A well-adapted stock at option of the incoming tenant, who could pay part cash and give approved bills for the balance. For address, apply at the Office of this paper.

N.B. To save trouble, none need regard the above who cannot furnish proof of piety and principle.

HART'S HOTEL and COMMERCIAL BOARDING-HOUSE, 159, ALDERGATE-STREET, LONDON, near the General Post Office, St. Paul's, the Railway Booking Office, and all the principal mercantile establishments. —Terms, 3s. 6d. per day, including Breakfast, Tea, and Bed. Servants, 6d. per day. Dinner at moderate charges. No intoxicating drinks allowed.—Established 1836. A large Room for Meetings, Lectures, or Committees, to be let, at a moderate charge.

DESTRUCTION OF PARK CHAPEL, CAMDEN-TOWN, BY FIRE.

PARK CHAPEL is in ruins. On Tuesday evening, June 6, after some workmen had left the building, fire was seen issuing from one of the windows, and it raged until the building was destroyed. This chapel was built in 1843, and was insured for the sum of £1,500. It cost, with incidental expenses, about £3,600. Of this sum £2,580 had been raised by voluntary contributions. The debt upon the building at the time of its destruction was £1,100. Upwards of £900 had been paid off during the last twelve months. The Rev. J. C. Harrison has been the pastor of the church about two years and a half; and all who are acquainted with his ministry, and with the usefulness of the institutions connected with Park Chapel, gratefully acknowledge the benefit received from them by the neighbourhood. About 1,000 persons usually assembled in the chapel; 220 persons have been admitted to Christian fellowship; 150 boys were receiving instruction in the day-school; 300 children were in attendance at the Sunday-schools; 500 families were under domiciliary visitation by members of the church and congregation; a city missionary for the benefit of the neighbourhood is under the superintendence of the pastor; 100 cases of sickness and distress in the neighbourhood were relieved during the last year by the Benevolent Society, at a cost of £59, besides clothing and blankets lent to the poor, irrespective of sect or party; and during last year the sum of £30 was voted to the West Middlesex Association for the spread of the Gospel in West Middlesex, besides the support rendered to other institutions. These facts are stated simply because of this appeal, that those who respond to it may feel that they are helping a people and a pastor who are worthy of their aid. Since the fire occurred, a public meeting has been held in Camden-town. Roger Cunliffe, Esq., presided. The deepest and kindest sympathy was expressed, and the amount promised or paid by the close of the meeting was rather more than £500. The meeting unanimously resolved respectfully to lay the facts now mentioned before the inhabitants of the district generally, and give them publicity through the ordinary channels, believing that the friends of Evangelical religion—of education—and of benevolence belonging to various denominations, will, with great pleasure, kindly and promptly render efficient help under this calamity.

ROGER CUNLIFFE, Chairman of the Meeting.

June 9, 1848.

The following sums have been promised towards the rebuilding:—

	£	s.	d.
Joshua Wilson, Esq.....	50	0	0
Joseph East, Esq.....	50	0	0
Roger Cunliffe, Esq.....	50	0	0
Thomas Grove, Esq.....	50	0	0
Rev. Dr. Henderson.....	10	0	0
Rev. J. Stoughton.....	10	0	0
Edmund Gouldsmith, Esq.....	5	0	0
Rev. Dr. Pye Smith.....	3	3	0
Robert Woolaston, Esq.....	2	2	0
Congregational Collection, Lower-street, Islington, per Rev. Mr. Marchmont.....	11	0	0

Contributions and congregational collections will be thankfully received by Roger Cunliffe, Esq., 21, Bucklersbury; Rev. J. C. Harrison, 80, Albert-street; Rev. Dr. Leifchild, 6, Camden-street; Rev. John Robinson, Park-village East; and the Rev. Robert Ainslie, Mornington-road, Regent's-park; and at the Office of this paper.

LADY HUNTINGDON'S COLLEGE, CHESHUNT.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THIS INSTITUTION will be held on THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1848, in the COLLEGE CHAPEL. After short orations by two of the Students—1st, on the Mediatorial Sacrifice—2nd, on the Living Sacrifice—a Sermon will be preached by the Rev. T. Archer, D.D., of London. Service to commence at Half-past Ten o'clock.

A cold Collation will be provided under a Marquee in the College grounds, Tickets for which may be obtained until Tuesday, June 27th, at the Cheshunt College-rooms, Blomfield-street, Finsbury.

Trains will leave the Eastern Counties Railway Station, Shoreditch, for the Waltham Station (where Omnibuses will wait to convey passengers to the College), at half-past nine o'clock in the morning.

J. SHERMAN, Hon. Sec.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD-HILL.

For Fatherless Children under Eight Years of Age, without distinction of Sex, Place, or Religious Connexion.

THE GENERAL MEETING and NINTH ELECTION of this Charity was held on MONDAY, JUNE 19th—

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR in the Chair.

The Annual Report of the financial and domestic state of the Institution was read, the various officers chosen for the ensuing year, and the following twelve children declared duly elected:—

1. Asher, George.....	2,941	7. Turnbull, Barton.....	1,988
2. Aspland, Alfred.....	2,471	8. Pawson, Mary Ann.....	1,876
3. Willats, Daniel.....	2,167	9. Fella, Thos. Samuel.....	1,766
4. Stevens, Maria Eliz.....	2,150	10. Flinton, Robert M.....	1,749
5. Miller, James.....	2,039	11. Tietjen, Martin.....	1,743
6. Elmes, Ellen.....	1,994	12. Sinfield, Fred. James.....	1,680

The Chairman having declared the poll to be closed, it was resolved unanimously—

That the respectful thanks of this meeting be presented to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for his kind and obliging attention to the duties of the chair.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Edward Moxhay, Esq., for his liberality in again granting the gratuitous use of the Hall of Commerce.

The next Election will occur on the third Monday in January next.

DAVID W. WIRE,
THOMAS W. AVELING, } Hon. Secs.

33, Poultry, June 20, 1848.

Published this day, in 1 vol 8vo, price 7s. 6d.,

MIDNIGHT EFFUSIONS. Containing "Arthur Mervyn," a tale of the Peasantry—"London," "The Homes of the Poor," "The Shipwreck," and other poems. By SAMUEL CARTER, of the Middle Temple. London: SAUNDERS and OTLEY. Tavistock: I. L. COMMENS.

COLLEGE HOUSE ACADEMY, SOUTH-GATE, MIDDLESEX, established 38 years, conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON, of Glasgow University.

The system comprises the Classics, French, and the usual branches of an English Education. Premises and grounds particularly extensive, situation admirably salubrious, and plans of education such as to ensure a sound and intimate knowledge of whatever is taught. The pupils are carefully and systematically instructed in the essential doctrines and duties of the Christian religion. The domestic comforts are under the immediate attention of Mrs. Thomson. Dormitories airy and lofty. Food of the first quality and unlimited. The military drill, calisthenics, &c., are under the superintendence of Professor Montaigne, of Upper Clapton, whose system has so often been acknowledged by gentlemen of the medical profession to be the best and most conducive to health and personal appearance they have observed.

Mr. Thomson has the honour to refer to Mr. Serjeant Talford, M.P., Russell-square, to several Ministers, and to Parents, whose sons have attended the academy for years. Prospectuses forwarded by post on application.

PALMER-HOUSE ACADEMY, Holloway-road, Islington. Conducted by the Rev. A. STEWART and SONS.

The premises are extensive, and in a healthy situation. The terms moderate. Prospectuses sent on application.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

"We believe that Christian parents could not better consult the health, domestic comfort, intellectual improvement, and religious welfare of their children, than by placing them under the care of Mr. Stewart and his Sons, who have acquired a high reputation in the departments of sound and liberal education. Dr. Harris, Rev. Thomas Lewis, Rev. H. Allon, Rev. John Kay, Rev. Wm. Bevan, and Joshua Wilson, Esq., cordially unite with us in this voluntary testimony."—*Evangelical Magazine* for last month, p. 311.

"To all this nothing need be added but to congratulate parents on this highly-important addition to our best class of metropolitan schools."—*Christian Witness*, September, 1817, p. 435.

COMMERCIAL AND PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, 6, 7, and 8, Scott's-yard, Cannon-street (City), London.

THE number of business men and families visiting London who have favoured the above establishment with their support has so much increased, that, in order to supply the requisite accommodation, WILLIAM HUGHES has pleasure in stating he has been induced to add the adjoining house to his former premises, which arrangement enables him to offer apartments of a superior character to a larger number of inmates.

W. H. trusts that all those who have been under his roof will be able to recommend the establishment to their friends or acquaintance intending to visit the Metropolis, and he avails himself of the present occasion respectfully to return his sincere thanks to his numerous and valued connexion.

Persons unacquainted with the locality are informed it is remarkably centrally situated, being within four minutes' walk of the Bank of England, from whence omnibuses leave for all parts of the City and Suburbs; and also conveniently approximate to the Thames steamboats.

Gentlemen who are in the habit of attending the Colonial Wool and other Sales in Town, also buyers in the London Market generally, are invited to call and see the house, which is near the salerooms and warehouses.

London, 6th month, 1848.

FIRE INSURANCE DUTY.

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON.—At the Annual Meeting of the Company on the 13th of May, 1848, the following resolution, submitted by a proprietor, was unanimously adopted:—

"That this Annual General Meeting cannot review their business in the Fire department without observing with regret, the continuance of the Duty on Fire Assurance (from which only Farming Stock is exempt), and which they regard and condemn as most objectionable in principle and practice, and as a prohibitory impost on that providence and forethought—especially amongst the inhabitants of towns, and of the manufacturing districts—which every enlightened Legislature and Government should recommend and promote; and that this meeting, therefore, instruct the Directors to present a petition to both Houses of Parliament for the repeal of the tax on Fire Insurances, and to co-operate in any judicious efforts that may be made to accomplish so desirable a result."

THE GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1837.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament, 3rd Vict. c. xx., and 10 Vict. c. l.

62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON; 21, ST. DAVID-STREET, EDINBURGH; and 1, CROSS-STREET, MARKET-STREET, MANCHESTER. Capital, ONE MILLION.

DIRECTORS.

George Bousfield, Esq.	Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.
Thomas Challis, Esq., and Ald.	Thomas Piper, Esq.
Jacob George Cope, Esq.	Thomas B. Simpson, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq.	Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P.
Joseph Fletcher, Esq.	John Wilks, Esq.
Richard Hollier, Esq.	Edward Wilson, Esq.

The Midsummer Fire Renewal Receipts are now ready, and may be had on application at the head Offices of the Company, or of any of its Agents throughout the country.

In the Life Department the Company transacts all business relating to Life Assurances, Deferred Annuities, and Family Endowments, upon the most liberal terms consistent with sound principles and public security.

Loans granted on personal security, and the deposit of a life policy to be effected by the borrower.

To all Agents, Solicitors, Auctioneers, and Surveyors, liberal allowance is made.

By order of the Directors,
THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

Just published, 8vo, price 1s. 6d.,

SUGGESTIONS for a REFORMATION in the CHURCH OF ENGLAND and for the EDUCATION of the PEOPLE of the EMPIRE. By EDWARD MORRIS, M.D.

WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane, and RIDGWAY, Piccadilly.

HOMŒOPATHY and its PRINCIPLES EXPLAINED, being Four Lectures thereon delivered at Exeter Hall. By JOHN ERSS, M.D. Price 3s.

These Lectures contain an exhibition of the mistaken views on which the old system of medical practice is founded; an explanation of the nature of the homœopathic principle and of its application to the cure of diseases; a rationale of the infinitesimal doses and a History of the progress of Homœopathy.

Sold by SHERWOOD and Co., 23, Paternoster-row.

On Saturday, July 1, will be published the first Number of **THE STANDARD OF FREEDOM**, printed on the largest sized paper allowed by law, price 4d., or 4s. 9d. per quarter, paid in advance.

THE STANDARD OF FREEDOM will be the advocate of Political, Commercial, and Religious Liberty.—In the Political field, a wide diffusion of political power—a great augmentation of the Electoral body, will be insisted upon as the only means for calming a growing agitation—for satisfying a justifiable discontent—and for causing the Commons House of Parliament to become a real, and not, as it now is, a false and deceptive representation of the people. The absolute necessity of a rigid and searching financial reform, of great retrenchment and reduced taxation, will be enforced.—As to Commercial freedom, it will stoutly maintain the territory that has already been gained from restriction, prohibition, and monopoly, and will urge the progress of free trade to its ultimate triumphs.—As the champion of Religious Liberty, it will occupy high and unmistakable ground. It will contend for the inalienable right of every human being to form, to express, to advance, every opinion which does not encroach upon the rights of others—for the absolute and entire emancipation of religion from the frowns and favours of the State.—As a Family paper the **STANDARD OF FREEDOM** will aim to blend the useful with the interesting.—As a Weekly Journal, it will be distinguished by the copiousness and accuracy of its intelligence,—and will prove, in the strict sense of the term, a paper for the people—devoted to their social, political, and moral elevation.

All communications for the **STANDARD OF FREEDOM** must be directed "To the Editors, 333, Strand." Post-office and money-orders must be made payable to JOHN CASSELL: to whom also Advertisements may be sent, directed as above. Orders for the **STANDARD OF FREEDOM** will be received by all News-venders in town and country.

THE QUEEN'S BISCUITS.—J. D. CARR and Co., of Carlisle, and 111, Strand, London, Biscuit Manufacturers to the Queen.

The great celebrity which these biscuits have for many years held in the north, and various parts of England, and the increasing popularity they have gained in the metropolis since opening their depot, 111, Strand, have convinced the Proprietors that an establishment for the exclusive sale of their biscuits, was much wanted. In the manufacture of their biscuits an important advantage is gained, and a material saving effected, by the agency of steam power, which not only removes the decided objection of using the hands in mixing and kneading the ingredients, but prepares them in a more efficient manner. J. D. Carr and Co., feeling confident that if biscuits were charged at a reasonable price they would be an article of much greater consumption, have lately introduced into their establishment a very superior assortment, at prices which cannot fail to give general satisfaction. Biscuits, 3d. to 1s. per lb.

* Observe the address, 111, Strand

R. S. DIXON, Providence Wharf, Belvidere Road, Lambeth, begs to inform the Public that he can supply them with Coals (he may confidently say without exaggeration) as well and as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other house in the trade. He has ships of his own made to come above Bridge and deliver alongside his Wharf, by which he is enabled to supply them with Coals of a much better size than when they have been broken about by being turned out of ships into barges in the Pool, he also saves the great loss of breakage, and the expense of ship's delivery and lighterage, and the loss of time market ships are subjected to.

Cash prices of Coals, screened and delivered without any extra charge, after deducting the discount:—

Best Sunderland Wallend	22s.
Best Newcastle or Stockton, near as possible the above quality	21s.
Best Second	20s.
Engine Coals	16s. 6d. to 19s.

METCALFE and CO.'S NEW PATTERN

TOOTH BRUSH and SMYRNA SPONGES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the Teeth, and cleansing them in the most effectual and extraordinary manner, and is famous for the hairs not coming loose.—Is. An improved Clothes Brush that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. Penetrating Hair Brushes, with the durable unbleached Russia Bristle, which do not soften like common hair. Flesh Brushes of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which act in the most surprising and successful manner. The Genuine Smyrna Sponge, with its preserved valuable properties of absorption, vitality, and durability, by means of direct importations, dispensing with all intermediate parties' profits and destructive bleaching, and securing the luxury of a genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at Metcalfe and Co.'s sole Establishment, 130 B, Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

CAUTION.—Beware of the words, "from Metcalfe's," adopted by some houses.

SASSAFRAS CHOCOLATE.—Dr. De La

MOTTE'S nutritive, health-restoring AROMATIC CHOCOLATE, prepared from the nuts of the sassafras tree. This chocolate contains the peculiar virtues of the sassafras root, which has been long held in great estimation for its purifying and alterative properties. The aromatic quality (which is very grateful to the stomach) most invalids require for breakfast and evening repast, to promote digestion, and to a deficiency of this property in the customary breakfast and supper may in a great measure be attributed the frequency of cases of indigestion, generally termed bilious. It has been found highly beneficial in correcting the state of the digestive organs, &c., from whence arise many diseases, such as eruptions of the skin, gout, rheumatism, and scrofula. In cases of debility of the stomach and a sluggish state of the liver and intestines, occasioning flatulence, costiveness, &c., and in spasmodic asthma, it is much recommended. Sold in pound packages by the patentee, 12, SOUTHAMPTON-STREET, STRAND, LONDON; also by chemists.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, prepared by JOHN

RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, on a plan which preserves the flavor and highly nutritive qualities of the Cocoa Nut in their fullest extent, and effectually frees it from those grosser oily particles which has rendered the use of it objectionable with persons of weak digestion. The purity and general excellence of this preparation has already procured for it an extensive and increasing sale among the Homœopathic Public, and it is confidently recommended to all classes who desire an economical and palatable beverage for the breakfast, luncheon, or tea-tables.

PATENT DESICCATED COFFEE.

JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has succeeded in making arrangements with the **PATENT DESICCATING COMPANY** (Davison and Symington, Patentees), for roasting Coffee. This principle is perfectly novel, being effected entirely by hot air; and has the peculiar advantage of improving the article both in colour, strength, and quality, preserving purity, richness of flavour, and all its aromatic qualities, whilst it excludes all burnt and acrid matter, which under the ordinary process invariably arises. It is recommended by the most eminent of the faculty, as being especially adapted to persons of weak digestive organs.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Apothecaries Hall.

"Messrs. Davison and Symington.
"Gentlemen,—I have submitted the sample of coffee roasted by your improved process, left with me, to a careful chemical examination, and find it to be free from the strong, acrid, empyreumatic oil which gives to coffee, as ordinarily prepared, so much of its unpleasant flavour; and, doubtless, also its injurious effects on many constitutions; at the same time that it possesses all the fine aromatic properties unimpaired. It is also much more evenly roasted throughout its substance, and I consider a very great improvement on the old process.

"I remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

"R. WARRINGTON, Chemical Operator."

"5, Old Burlington-street.

"Dear Sir,—I have been lately using the coffee which you sent me, prepared according to your invention, and I am of opinion that it is softer, is better flavoured, and is better suited to persons whose digestive organs are weak; and hence, that it is more wholesome than coffee which is roasted in the usual way, and which is often burnt or acrid.

"I am, dear sir, yours truly,
"JAMES COPLAND, M.D."

SNOWDEN'S PATENT PURIFIED and DRESSED COFFEE, rendered more wholesome for use.

A very important improvement in the article of Coffee having been discovered by us, for which discovery we have obtained her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, we submit the principle to your attention.

The process of dressing we cannot urge too strongly on your notice, as this is one of the most important parts of our invention. After the Coffee is purified and roasted, it passes into a Cracking or Crushing Apparatus; from thence it goes into our Patent Dressing Machine, by which means we entirely remove from the internal part of the Coffee all that Fibre, or Pith, encircling the heart of the Berry, which may be easily seen by breaking it between the finger and thumb and examining it. This Fibre, or Pith, has always, up to the time of our Patent, been ground up with the Coffee, and, when ground, being in such fine particles, and of a light, floating tendency, is the great cause of the difficulty of fining or clarifying it.

We have submitted our Coffee to some of the most eminent Analytical Chemists of the Metropolis, who assert that we remove the great obstacle of fining or clarifying, and that what we do remove is injurious, more particularly to persons with weak stomachs.

The following testimonial is from Dr. Ure, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry:—

"24, Bloomsbury-square, London, Nov. 27th, 1847.
"Having carefully examined the Patent of Mr. Robert Snowden, for improvements in treating and dressing Coffee, I have much pleasure in expressing my highest approbation of it. He, first of all, purifies the berry, then roasts it slightly, so as to detach the coarse, fibrous pellicles from its surface, also the chaffy pith of the centre, commonly called the wing, a light, tough fibre, which, after grinding, is apt to pass through the filter, and cannot be separated by fining, but, when swallowed, creates irritation of the gullet and stomach. The removal of this pith is a most valuable part of this invention, and, joined to his other improvements, will enable Mr. Snowden to produce from average berries a wholesomer and more delicious Coffee than any now in the market.

"ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c.

"Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist."

This Coffee may be had in 3lb., 6lb., and 12lb. canisters in its dressed state, deprived of all its internal fibre, ready for grinding, or already ground for use, by addressing to the Patentees, **R. SNOWDEN and COMPANY,** Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa-dealers, City-road and East-road, London.

PRESENT CASH PRICES.

	s.	d.
Plantation, or Java	1	4
Costa Rica, or Jamaica	1	6
Old Mocha, or Turkey	1	8
Very choice Mocha (very little now in England)	2	0

Retailers in large towns would double their Coffee Trade in three months, by taking licence under this Patent.

COFFEE FOR INVALIDS.—All persons troubled with indigestion, weak stomachs, or consumptive habits, may drink **SNOWDEN'S PATENT-PURIFIED DRESSED COFFEE**, without suffering that irritation which coffee ground upon the common principle subjects them to. All fibre is removed from the internal part before grinding. See Dr. Ure's testimonial. Sold only in London by the patentees, **R. SNOWDEN and CO.,** City-road, and East-road, London. Dressed or ground, 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d., and 2s. 2lb. sent to any part of the town. 12lb. sent to any part of the country.

DEANE'S DOMESTIC BATHS.

THE numerous benefits derivable from cold or tepid bathing, in all cases without exception, whether of youth or age, of debility or of robust health, renders the selection of suitable, thoroughly sound, and low priced baths, of the last importance. Of these George and John Deane's Bath Department is daily receiving a large accession, and purchasers are respectfully invited to inspect their stock before they come to a final decision. G. and J. Deane's pamphlet on baths and bathing (a second edition of which is just published, with numerous additional illustrations), will greatly assist those who are at a distance, or are unfamiliar with the subject. This may be obtained at G. and J. Deane's Warehouse, or of their carts, which are daily in all parts of the metropolis. Baths repaired, or lent on hire, at the lowest possible charges. Baths delivered and put up within ten miles of London-bridge without any additional cost.

GEORGE and JOHN DEANE, BATH MANUFACTURERS, opening to the Monument, 46, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE.

Cleaning is necessarily at all times conducive to Health, and this as well as Economy, is greatly promoted by substituting for the noxious process of Painting with Oil and White Lead,

STEPHENS' DYES for STAINING WOOD,

as a SUBSTITUTE for PAINT, for Decorating Churches, Large Public Rooms, and Theatres, as well as Private Dwellings. When economy in expenditure of material and time is of importance, these Dyes will be found of the greatest advantage, as they give a rich colour to plain woods, while they reflect all the beauty of the natural graining, which is so superior to imitations by art, and, at the same time, avoid the disagreeable smell and deleterious consequences of paint.

The Dyes, or Stains, are prepared and sold by **HENRY STEPHENS, 51, Stamford-street, Blackfriars-road,** in bottles of 6d. and 1s. each, and at 10s. per gallon. The Oak Colour may be obtained in powder at 8s. per lb., which dissolves in water to form the liquid, and 1lb. will make one gallon of stain. N.B.—The trade supplied.

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

CLAW ME, AND I'LL CLAW YOU.

IN a certain part of her Majesty's dominions lying northerly, where in olden times more than in the present day, a goodly proportion of the inhabitants paid a natural penalty for neglecting their skin, and were under the unwelcome necessity of substituting for water, soap, and towel, the frequent use of their finger ends—forgetful, it would seem, of the adage "Prevention is better than cure"—a reciprocation of kind offices was regarded as a luxury, and "Claw me, and I'll claw you," grew into a popular expression. Like most sayings of the kind, age gave it a figurative meaning, and it came to be understood as significant, not merely of mutual scratching, but of mutual praise. Several illustrations of this last sense of the phrase—most of them amusing—will instantly occur to the mind of the reader. Who, for example, has not smiled at the systematic manner in which this mutuality of trumpet-blowing is occasionally performed before company in an ill-ordered domestic circle?—how, where husband and wife are reputed to live in perpetual disputation, a party of friends are edified by a never-ceasing interchange of amenities between them, and "my duck" is responded to by "my dear," with most bewitching tenderness? Who has not heard rival singers, known to consume with jealousy towards each other, laud each other's talents to the skies, when critics have been present? Authors, too, who love not one another, occasionally bepraise each other before the public—and statesmen, striving to supplant each other in place and power, in influence and reputation, roll out sonorous periods, each in honour of the other's virtue and ability. The world, meanwhile, looks on and laughs. Nobody is deluded by the forced barter of civilities, save the parties who aim by them to delude all bystanders. Everybody else sees in the process but a new exemplification of the old saying, "Claw me, and I'll claw you."

The Church and the State, as we have recently had many opportunities of seeing, are not by any means a congenial and happy pair. When not immediately, or consciously, under the watchful eye of a third party, the public—and when their utterances of opinion and sentiment towards each other are meant to tell, not upon indifferent observers, but directly upon the party addressed—they have been known to go to strange lengths in the querulous, and even combative, tone of their intercommunications. The Church has grumbled very unhandsome things anent the State, and the State has unceremoniously slapped the Church in the face. A real cat-and-dog life they have had of it for a long time past, and both parties have been heard to mutter something touching the virtues of divorce. After all, however, they can neither of them afford to live separately; and as they must keep up appearances, they now and then deliver themselves of a little mutual laudation. The State insists, on behalf of the Church, on her pre-eminence, her claim to national respect, her right to exclusive honours, and her indefeasible title to a rich dowry. The Church, in return, launches forth

in laudatory strains upon the scriptural constitution of the State, its reflection of heavenly authority, its superiority to change, and its right to unquestioning and implicit obedience. Each declares the other to be, in some special sense, divine. "My duck" and "my dear" are lavishly interchanged before the public. Texts of scripture are ceremoniously handed by the one to the other, just as husband and wife take wine together at the dinner table. Civil authorities bow in compliment to spiritual—spiritual return the bow to civil. A Prime Minister treats us with a panegyric on the apostolicity of the episcopal bench; and a bishop repays the courtesy by proving the divine right of kings, and the essential wickedness of all republican revolutions. Here, too, as in lesser instances, the world looks on and laughs. Nobody but the actors themselves is taken in. All the intelligence of the kingdom understands the bargain. It is but a politico-ecclesiastical translation of the homely adage, "Claw me, and I'll claw you."

The Bishop of Rochester has given us the most recent illustration of the Church's usefulness to the State, and of the mutual support which, on set occasions, kingcraft and priestcraft can lend to each other. His lordship has delivered a charge to his clergy, setting forth monarchy as an exclusively scriptural institution. There is no mention in the Bible, it seems, of "presidents," and "liberators," and "provisional governments," or of "republics;" but mention is made of "kings and governors," which alone are "ordained of God." Search the scriptures throughout, and there will not be found one word about the power of the people. Any unconstitutional interference of the people, consequently, with the due administration of the laws, is rebellion, and should be resisted. There is only one form of civil government ordained by God—the kingly one; and, it is to be apprehended, that where any deviation from that form takes place, infidelity, cloaked under the semblance of liberality, would be introduced, and schismatic, or self-elected preachers, would usurp the office and duties of authorized and properly-qualified teachers.

Now, our readers need not alarm themselves with the notion that we are about to discuss this question with a man whose baronial dignity, and high-sounding title, furnish a sufficient answer to his own argument. Next to the ineffable stupidity of gravely propounding such a theory in the face of modern enlightenment, would be that of seriously replying to it. These sentiments strike one as sufficiently ridiculous, even when rendered vivacious by some energy of imagination, or brilliant with the sparkle of wit. But drily mumbled forth by the Bishop of Rochester, they sink to the lowest depth of absurdity. Fancy an astronomical lecturer, with solemn visage, and tones of self-importance, descending upon the flatness of the earth's surface, and retailing as verities never to be impugned, the puerile theories of ancient speculators. Who would be at the pains to refute the dull and inane proser? It would be clear enough to every one, at a single glance, that the learned dunce merits, not refutation, but laughter. Why should a bishop fare better? a bishop who, so far as this charge can be taken as evidence, is as stone-blind to the genius of that dispensation of which he professes to be a leading minister, as a grazing horse is to the spirit of the landscape which lies outspread before him. And yet this spiritual lord, this right reverend father in God, by divine grace, Bishop of Rochester, pockets some thousands a year for uttering such twaddle as we have noticed above.

We must not look upon the graver side of this matter, lest we grow angry. We will forget, for the moment, the dishonour done to Christianity by these State-traffickers in her sacred name. We have cited the case merely as a vivid illustration of the mode in which aristocracy in the Church, upholds and bepraises aristocracy in the State—and the high priests of monarchy lend the sanction of scripture, to a course of government the spirit of which scripture condemns throughout. Let the bishops have a care! Constitutional monarchy is in no danger in these realms, if these satellites of

the throne do not aim to elevate it into a divine institution. The worst, the meanest, the vilest sycophants, who distil flattery into the ears of royalty, are those who, under the garb of sanctity, set the seal of heaven upon what is essentially, and, alas! characteristically and emphatically human. Such charges as that of the Bishop of Rochester, are the *fungi* which spring up out of the rottenness of the system of State-ecclesiasticism. Recurring to the original use of the language we have placed at the head of this article, we take leave to remark, that were the Church and State more attentive to their own individual purity, decency of conduct, and cleanliness of character, there would be no occasion felt for this sort of mutual scratching. The malady which they impart to each other, and which their intimate alliance tends to aggravate, creates the real necessity for reciprocal compliance with the request, "Claw me, and I'll claw you."

THE CHURCH AND STATE QUESTION IN FRANCE.

The Committee of Public Worship have nominated a sub-committee, composed of four members, to occupy itself with the budget of worship. It is composed of Messrs. Isambert, F. Arnault, Kerdrel, and Graverand, Bishop of Quimper. It is said that the sub-committee is unanimously in favour of continuing state support to the clergy.

On Monday, the 29th ult., the committee discussed the grave question of the maintenance of the clergy. All the speakers asserted that the keeping up of this part of the budget could not be seriously put in question.

M. ISAMBERT said that, to suppress the budget of public worship, would be to interrupt the homage paid to God, to expose society at the moment of its greatest need, to behold, in a great number of communes, the disappearance of that worship, the exercise of which is one of the most powerful means of ensuring the morality of the population, and of maintaining amongst them the practice of virtue.

The Bishop of LANGRES argued for the budget of public worship, even in the name of the revolution of February:—

"It was principally in favour of the suffering classes," said the prelate, "that the last revolution was accomplished; but can one forget that those who have so many rights to demand of a legislature which brings within their reach a little of that material well-being of which they have been deprived, have still greater need of that bread of the understanding and of the heart, which religion alone gives to those who hunger after it? The rich will always enjoy the same facilities for having ministers of their own religion; but the poor inhabitants of the country—who are not assuredly the least numerous or the least interesting part of the working classes—who shall give them the means of having at hand the altar, whither they resort to draw their consolations day by day? What manner of well-being will you offer them, when you shall have deprived them of that which with reason they count as the most precious?"

The discussion did not confine itself within the limits of this question, upon which every one seemed agreed. A young speaker, M. Arnault, the representative of the department of the Ariège, insisted on the separation of the spiritual from the temporal, as a condition of real liberty, while the intervention of the State in religious affairs arises from a socialist notion of the State. However, M. Arnault does not seem to have argued from this separation for the abolition of State support to the clergy.

M. FAYET, Bishop of Orleans, then proposed to the committee to adopt as the basis of their discussion the articles themselves of the Concordat, and of the organic laws. These articles would present a methodical division of the labours of the committee.

M. VIVIEN seconded the motion. He asked, however, whether they were to discover the organs of the Church in the questions it was about to enter upon with the State, and who should be consulted in order to decree the bases of a new contract? He was answered that the Holy See, in all that concerns the Catholic Church, was, and always would be, her natural and necessary organ.

A second sitting of the committee took place on Friday, the 2nd of June. The first question raised was that of the processions forbidden in the 45th organic article. Several observations of M. M. Isambert, Fayet, Parisis, Arnault, Vivier, &c., terminated by the unanimous conclusion, that *de jure* (the law existing), it was necessary to conform to it; but

that *de facto*, wherever the usage had prevailed without any prejudice to the public peace, and with the consent of the dissentient sects, this usage ought to be maintained. This question concluded.

M. ISAMBERT resumed the question of the relations of Church and State, at the point where it had been left off on Monday's sitting; that is to say, as to what use was to be made of the Concordat and of the organic laws. The speaker, in the first place, argued that the Concordat of 1801, like that of 1517, was exclusively the work of the civil power; that the First Consul Bonaparte had done violence to the legislature, which he had even decimated in order to secure the passing of the convention of the year XI., as Francis I. had done violence to the Sorbonne, and to the most enlightened party in France, to treat with Leo X., but that both the one and the other made those ecclesiastical regulations in virtue of the rights which they held from their sovereignty; that the Church was never admitted to a share in them, except as a consulting authority; and that so it ought to be, considering that there is in France but one sovereign power, which is the State; that this power is now entirely concentrated in the National Assembly; that the Assembly has not indeed the right to touch what appertains to the faith or to morals, but that for the rest, it has an unlimited authority, to which all ought to yield.

The Bishop of Langres protested against the interpretation here given by M. Isambert to the Concordat concluded between Leo X. and Francis I., and remarked that if that celebrated contract met with a lively opposition at its origin, this was not on the part of the true and pure Catholics, but on that of the partisans, already very numerous and very powerful, of Parliamentary Gallicanism. Coming then to the Concordat of 1801, M. Parisis energetically denied that it was the work of the civil power, and that the Church had only intervened in it as a consulting authority.

"Were it true," he said, "that the Concordat of the year IX. was only the work of one power, that power would rather be the Church than the State, for the matters therein regulated are almost exclusively spiritual, and with the exception of article 14, relative to the salary, it is the Church alone who in it grants privileges to the State."

After some further discussion, in which the same speaker vigorously contended for State support on behalf of the clergy, the sitting was adjourned.

ROUPING FOR MINISTERS' STIPEND IN EDINBURGH.

The unseemly exhibitions of rousing the effects of conscientious Dissenters for arrears of annuity tax, which have been discontinued for some years, were attempted to be renewed on Thursday last. The first sale was announced to take place in the ware-room of Mr. H. Darlington, upholsterer, Frederick-street, at eleven o'clock, where a large quantity of excellent new furniture had been appraised by two persons of the name of Alexander M'Rae and Daniel Mowat, at little more than £50, while the actual value amounted to nearly £200; and in the warrant of sale it was expressly declared, that "in case no person offered the appraised value for the pointed effects, or any part of them, the Sheriff appoints them to be delivered to the pointing creditor at the appraised value." Some time previous to the hour of sale a large number of persons had assembled at Mr. Darlington's premises, in front of which several men were stationed with boards, on which were painted, "Roup for Ministers' Stipend." Considerable doubts prevailed as to whether the myrmidons of the law would venture to put their extreme measures into execution, when at length the red flag, used to announce public sales, was hoisted at the door amid the groans of the crowd. Several legal gentlemen, accompanied by Mr. Taylor (of Taylor and Stewart, auctioneers, Greenside), then forced their way to the farthest end of the ware-room, amid the most vociferous yells of disapprobation. The rush after them was tremendous, and several articles of furniture were considerably injured. The officials having taken their stand, were assailed with cries of "Down with the spoliators," "Toss the robbers over the window," "Out with the dirty tools of the priests," &c. Some proceedings took place on the part of the legal gentlemen, but the noise and confusion which prevailed prevented any one from actually knowing what was done. It is said that an Elizabethan bedstead, the selling price of which is £25, was put up; but, as there were no bidders, it was knocked down to Mr. Aitken, the annuity-tax collector, at the appraised sum of £5. For our own part, we doubt whether any sale was effected, or, if there was, whether it was done in a legal manner. We saw no article pointed out, nor any offers for it solicited. The noise and excitement increasing, and the pressure of the crowd effectually preventing anything from being done, Mr. Taylor mounted on a table, and announced that when he was sent for to the sheriff's office, he had refused to conduct the sale, and resigned his situation as one of the sheriff's auctioneers; but he was told that he would be held responsible to the collector unless he performed the work assigned him. He had now to inform the persons before him, that unless the noise and pressure were discontinued, it would be impossible for him to proceed. This, so far from pacifying the crowd, rendered them more furious than ever, and the auctioneer was saluted on all hands with "Ministers' hangman," "Let the ministers themselves roup the articles." Mr. Taylor then said, that he had taken several gentlemen to witness that he was unable to go on, and therefore the sale was at an end. Three cheers were then given for Mr. Darlington, and the officials retired amid the most furious groans and yellings.

At one o'clock a similar scene was enacted at Mr.

Sword's upholstery warerooms, Hanover-street. No sale whatever was effected; and as a check seems to have been put to sales of this kind conducted in the same way, those liable to pay this impost are anxiously waiting to learn what other steps the collector will now adopt to recover the arrears which are still unpaid. In the meantime, it will be observed from our advertising columns, that a public meeting of the inhabitants is to take place on Monday evening, to pass resolutions against this most obnoxious and unjust tax, and we hope such practical measures will be adopted as will ere long put an effectual stop to its exaction.—*Scottish Press*.

The *Daily News*, speaking of this event, says:—"Edinburgh and Montrose are the only two towns in Scotland where a direct ecclesiastical impost is levied, but from the great increase of dissent, especially since the Free Church commenced, this mode of raising the supplies will soon have to be resorted to in other places. In Dundee one of the clergy has raised an action for inadequate stipend, and if it be decided in his favour, as it probably will, similar claims will likely be preferred in other quarters, and this will precipitate a crisis in church politics."

A CLERICAL PORTRAIT.

He is the vicar of a parish containing a considerable town and country population. His appointment is somewhat recent, by the Lord High Chancellor, "in pursuance of her Majesty's undoubted and royal prerogative." He professes principles highly evangelical, and such as border closely on Antinomianism. But a more prominent portion of his creed appears to be, that bishops, priests, kings, governors, and magistrates (such it is believed would be the order of his classification) are appointed to rule by divine right the consciences and souls of men. In short, high prerogative appears to be the very essence of his principles. Space would not admit of my giving you any of the flowers of his eloquence, but one of them, when preaching to an Odd-fellows' club, is too rich to be omitted; viz.—"If there had been no Jesus Christ there would have been no Odd-fellowship!" This expression has been copied from a report inserted in a provincial newspaper. Comment upon it may appear superfluous, but independently of the drinking habits and noisy demonstrations usually associated with Odd-fellows and other working men's clubs, there is surely great irreverence in the parallel.

Our "divine" professes, as it is believed many other incumbents do, to regard it as a point of his duty to make a pastoral call on each and all of his parishioners, and this he has to some extent accomplished, omitting, perhaps, individuals who have taken part in a petition for the removal of Jewish disabilities, or whom he may suspect of other gross heresies. As an instance of the assumptions practised by gentlemen of his description, it may be mentioned that in calling on a Dissenting minister of some years' standing in the town, the rev. gentleman referred to introduced himself as the vicar of the parish, and said that he recognised in the Dissenting teacher one of his parishioners. It was intimated by the latter that he was not aware of any relationship existing between them beyond that of neighbourhood. "O! but," said the State-appointed functionary, "the law gives you a claim to my services." "It may be so," was the reply, "but it is an aspect of religion which I am not in the habit of acknowledging, that the law should interfere in matters of that kind." To crown this piece of effrontery, the Dissenting teacher was seriously admonished to have little to do with politics, and John Angell James, of Birmingham, was referred to as an authority with regard to the evils which resulted to the Dissenting community from politics, and this after the assertion just previously, of the politico-religious relation which had occasioned this impudent visit! On other visits to those who are inclined to think for themselves, the manner of our divine is usually at first bland and conciliating, but before the close of the interview often degenerates into insult; on one of these occasions he told a member of the Society of Plymouth Brethren, "I consider you are under a deeper delusion than any people except the Quakers!" In a case where the individual visited happened to be of the Society of Friends, he was pleased to observe, before taking leave, "I suppose your dissent from the Church of England proceeds from ignorance!" This may not be an opinion peculiar to himself, but others are at least too courteous to express it. Our divine is active in the distribution of tracts, and has associated a formidable force of single and married ladies to assist him in this laudable occupation. He is frequent in his domiciliary visits to the poor, and we have heard of many shrewd rejoinders which he has met with on these occasions, but these I refrain from copying, lest they should be thought too racy for your columns. So much for a specimen (alas, too common), of those who are described by the conventional appellation of "very excellent and rev. divines in our venerable and apostolical Church."

June 17th, 1848.

A. B.

A SUCCESSOR OF THE APOSTLES.

(From a Correspondent.)

Beneath the fostering and congenial shadow of our ecclesiastical Establishment pride and ignorance, that closely-wedded pair, multiply and still increase their motley and ill-favoured progeny. In proportion as all around is light and knowledge, so will prejudiced bigots nestle more closely here; and though they may be constrained to outward decency of behaviour in general, yet they have not always wisdom sufficient to prevent their rampant tendencies from breaking forth into some ebullition that exposes them to the derision of society. Let us mingle with it, however, a little pity—their conduct

is the result of the system under which they have been nurtured and brought up. A few days ago, a clergyman from a distance took up his residence for the summer in Worcester, in a house which, having been left only for a short time by the lady to whom it belonged, was well furnished; and one condition of the letting was, that the lady's servant should remain there to take care of its contents. On the morning after the clergyman took possession, the agent through whom the letting had been effected—a very respectable man of business in the city—called at the house, and the following colloquy took place between him and the rev. gentleman:—

Agent.—"I trust, sir, you find the house a suitable one?"

Clergyman.—"Yes; it's all very well except," he added with a shudder, "except this servant."

A.—"The servant, sir,—what is the matter with the servant?" And all the innumerable evils with which these plagues of life are charged came crowding into the querist's mind as he propounded the question—but not the right one.

C.—"She is a Dissenter! I never had one under the same roof with myself before, and will not allow it now."

A.—"Surely, sir, for so short a time as you will be here that need make no difference. Besides, she is not your servant; and your conscience, therefore, need not be uneasy on that score."

C.—"What! a schismatic remain with me! She shall not stay here another night." And forthwith he rang the bell, and ordered in the culprit.

C. (to the servant).—"You know what I told you last night. You are a Dissenter, and I cannot allow you to stay here. You must pack up your things, and go at once."

A. (to the servant, also).—"You are aware that Mrs. — told you to have all your orders from me while she was away."

S.—"Yes, sir."

A.—"Then I tell you not to mind at all what this gentleman says, and on no account to leave the house."

C.—"Then I shall send for a policeman, and turn her out."

A.—"I trust you will not do anything so silly. I have told the girl to stay, and if you turn her out it will be at your peril."

C.—"You admit, I suppose, that I am in possession of the house?"

A.—"Oh, certainly; there is no doubt of that."

C.—"Then neither you, sir, nor any one else shall come to or be in this house except I please."

A.—"Oh! I don't want to come to your house, but if I have any business to do here by Mrs. —'s directions I shall certainly come. I tell you what, sir, this is the most bigoted and intolerant thing I ever heard of in my life. I am a Churchman myself, and never was ashamed of my Church till now. It's my opinion that it's such men as you that make all the Dissenters."

The conversation ended here, by the rev. gentleman showing his visitor to the door. But here he was, still with the Dissenter in his house, and no prospect of getting rid of her. What was to be done? He ferreted out her relations, and inquired how she had been educated. Finding that she had been baptized in accordance with the formularies of the Church of England he wished them to compel her to undergo the rite of confirmation, and because they refused, told them they were fast going to perdition, because they held such lax notions respecting the sin of schism. He has, we understand, consented, since he could not help it, to permit the girl to remain, during his stay, on condition of her going to church with him for that period—his conscience he alleges being appeased by the knowledge that she has been properly baptized! It is said, that the clergyman declares that he was deluded, in the first instance, by the agent; for he asked him whether the people of the house were "orthodox," and that the agent supposing that to be a Cambridge word for "clean," answered in the affirmative.

BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX. — ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION. — On Tuesday last a lecture was delivered at the British School-room, by J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A., to a numerous and attentive audience, on the evils arising from the connexion of Church and State. The lecturer proved to the satisfaction of his hearers, that the Established Church partook more of the nature of a political than of a religious institution, and was the great obstacle to the nation's progress, both in political and moral advancement. Although the lecture lasted for upwards of two hours, the interest of the audience was sustained for the whole period, and was evinced by repeated bursts of applause. At the conclusion a vote of thanks was proposed to the lecturer, by S. Watkins, Esq., and seconded by J. F. Bontems, Esq., and carried unanimously, with two dissentients only, showing clearly, if any proof was wanting, the estimation in which the system of a religion established by law is held in this locality. At the close, a desire was very generally expressed that the lecturer would gratify them by giving a second lecture at as early a period as possible.

TYRANNY AND OPPRESSION.—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—"Permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal," writes a correspondent at Halstead, "to call attention to a case which happened in the town in which I reside. A few days since, two children were playing together; at last, in a child-like way they commenced throwing stones at each other; the result was that one of them (about ten years of age) threw a stone which struck the other on or near the eye, which caused inflammation, but no other serious consequences. Well, sir, what think you the curate

did? Talk to the little offender in a Christian spirit? No, but he prosecutes the child. The magistrates wish them to settle the affair, but at last convict the child. He is ordered to pay the fine and expenses, 16s. The mother cannot pay. The child is committed to Chelmsford—is taken to Braintree; on his way thither, his mother at last contrived to get the money to release him; walks to Braintree, and then finds she has not enough to release him; the superintendent of police, seeing the distress of the mother and son, humanely made up the amount, for which, I think, he is entitled to our best thanks. But, sir, what a strange thing for a clergyman to thus wilfully cause so much anguish and distress in a family, just to revenge another. Ah! sir, but this child had some time before been in the *National School*, but left there and went to the *British School*. This, then, appears to be the main-spring of all the curate's movements."

CHURCH REFORMATION SOCIETY.—The Rev. Thomas Spencer, A.M., has issued proposals for instituting a Church Reform Society, "for the purpose of carrying on in the Church of England, the great work of the Reformation, begun by Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley, and others in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and left imperfect in the reign of Elizabeth." It is proposed, as soon as practicable, to convene a public meeting in London, at which a Church Reformation Society shall be formed. The objects of the Church Reformation Society will be:—

To call public attention to the present state of the Church of England; to prove to the people that ecclesiastical abuses either cause or increase all other social evils; and that the removal of them would facilitate all other desirable reforms; to hold meetings and to deliver lectures in all the towns of the empire; to cultivate the feelings of Christian brotherhood towards all other Protestant churches and denominations, and to invite their co-operation; to circulate tracts; to furnish information to the public press; and, as soon as sufficient funds shall have been provided, to establish a weekly periodical under the title of *The Church Reform Gazette*; to collect through various channels information respecting the amount of ecclesiastical property, with its use and abuse in each locality; to report all cases of bigotry and superstition, and of intolerant and uncharitable proceedings towards Dissenters; to trace the evils of the Church to its wealth and power, and to its intimate union with the State; to point out the worldly spirit, the selfishness, the covetousness and ambition which its lordly titles and princely emoluments have introduced amongst the clergy; to ascertain the number of intelligent persons in Great Britain and Ireland who are favourable to a bold and efficient measure of Church Reform; to furnish an opportunity for the correspondence and co-operation of all friends of true religion by forming local associations in connexion with the parent society; and finally, to address memorials to the clergy and people of England, and to forward petitions to her Majesty and to both Houses of Parliament in behalf of the glorious work of the Second Reformation.

MISSIONARY MEETING FORBIDDEN BY A CLERGYMAN!—A few friends of the committee of the Darlington Church Missionary Society having long been anxious to hold a tea party, issued notices last week that one would take place in the Central Hall (that being the most spacious and convenient place) in this town, on Whit Tuesday, and announced that several rev. gentlemen had consented to deliver addresses. Many ladies volunteered to supply the necessary provision at their own cost, and others agreed to preside at the tables; and great interest had been excited among the friends of the missionary cause, so that there was every probability that the forthcoming demonstration would be the largest meeting of the kind ever held in the town of Darlington. Fresh offers of assistance daily poured in upon the committee, from sources whence they could not have looked for countenance and support; this we suppose aroused the ire of the present incumbent, and he forthwith determined that this missionary tea party should not be held in his parish, especially as he was not going to preside or take any part in the proceedings. He, therefore, in conjunction with his curate, waited on the Rev. Mr. Minton, and intimated to him, in no measured terms, that unless he had his written declaration that the meeting should not take place, he would write to the Bishop of Durham, and inform his lordship of the intended meeting. The Rev. Mr. Minton, always anxious for peace and harmony in his parish, at once consented to give up the meeting; this we need scarcely say has given the greatest umbrage to the parishioners, and they have been exceedingly annoyed at the interference of the rev. gentleman, especially as he has needlessly, in several other matters, made changes and interfered, thereby annoying and exasperating his congregation. The meeting has been postponed. — *Darlington Times*.

CASE OF THE REV. G. C. GORHAM.—We understand there is no truth in the report, that the Government have abandoned Mr. Gorham in his defence against the persecuting opposition of the Bishop of Exeter. With respect to the "Double Quarrel," referred to in our last, we have to report, that a motion was decreed in the Court of Arches, on Thursday, calling upon the Bishop of Exeter to show cause why he refuses to institute Mr. Gorham to the living of Bramford Speke. The *duplex querela* is, therefore, fairly launched from Paul's Wharf; and we shall now look with interest to the Bishop's answer. The question will be ultimately referred to the Archbishop, in due course of proceedings; and his Grace agreeing with Mr. Gorham in doctrine, the Bishop's position will not be the most comfortable. — *Western Times*.

The *Hants Telegraph* states that the cost of the new steam-basin at Portsmouth was £242,000; the basin only.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BILLERICAY, ESSEX.—On the 1st of June the Rev. B. H. Kluht, late of Twickenham, was recognised as pastor of the Independent Church, Billericay, Essex, the scene of the protracted and useful labours of the late venerable John Thornton. The service was commenced by the Rev. T. Hayward, of Rochford. The Rev. Dr. Ferguson delivered a very able introductory discourse. The Rev. Evan Davies, of Richmond, proposed the usual questions, and offered the designatory prayer. The Rev. G. Clayton, of Walworth, addressed a solemn and suitable charge to the minister, founded upon 1 Corinthians, ix. 16. The Rev. Ingram Cobbin, A.M., concluded with prayer. In the evening the Rev. A. E. Lord, of Hershams, Surrey, commenced by reading the Scriptures and prayer. The Rev. J. Adey, of London, preached a very impressive sermon to the people. The Rev. J. E. Isaac, of Stock, concluded with prayer. The Rev. Messrs. Hall, of Brentwood; Cock, of Ingatestone; Price, of Woodham Ferris; and E. Davies, of Romford, also engaged in the services.

DERBY.—FAREWELL MISSIONARY SERVICES.—On Monday, June 12, some interesting services were held in this town at the chapel of the Rev. J. G. Pike. The Rev. H. Wilkinson, of Berhampore, Orissa, is returning to his labours, with his excellent wife and two young ladies, Miss Buckley, of Staleybridge, and Miss Mills, of Nottingham. The Rev. J. Peggs, late missionary in Orissa, introduced the morning service by reading and prayer. The Rev. A. Sutton, just returned from India, delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. J. Goodby asked the usual questions; and the Rev. J. G. Pike delivered a most interesting and encouraging address from, "Thou shalt say to them, I AM hath sent me unto thee." In the evening Mr. Wilkinson delivered a farewell discourse from, "He that goeth forth and weepeth," &c. Collections were made in aid of the General Baptist Missions in India and China. It was "one of the days of the Son of Man."

WELDON.—On Thursday, May 25th, the Rev. T. Thomas, late of Newport Pagnell College, was ordained to the pastoral office over the Independent Church and congregations of Weldon and Corby, Northamptonshire. The Rev. T. Coleman, of Ashley, commenced the service by reading a portion of Scripture and prayer. The Rev. T. Toller, of Kettering, delivered the introductory discourse, and asked the usual questions. The Rev. J. Green, of Uppingham, offered up the ordination prayer. The Rev. J. Bull, A.M., of Newport Pagnell, delivered the charge. The Rev. W. Robinson, of Kettering (Baptist), preached a faithful and appropriate sermon to the people in the evening, which appeared to produce deep and salutary impression. In the afternoon, tea was provided in a small field kindly lent for the purpose, when upwards of three hundred friends were present; and the evening service being held in a close adjoining the chapel was numerously attended.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The representatives of this laborious and useful denomination of Christians commenced their twenty-ninth conference on Wednesday, the 7th of June, in Quarryhill Chapel, Leeds. We understand the greatest peace and harmony prevailed through the various sittings, and the reports from the different circuits evinced a state of increasing prosperity, which was deemed highly satisfactory, especially so, considering that the last year was one of great commercial depression. It appeared that the loss occasioned by emigration, removals, and 1,366 deaths of members, had been more than made up. The following are the statistical returns for the year:—

Members	89,401	being an increase of 2,666
Itinerant preachers	518	" "
Local preachers	8,056	" "
Class leaders	5,522	" "
Connexional Chapels	1,473	" "
Rented, and other places	3,482	" "
Sunday-schools	1,366	" "
Gratuitous teachers	16,469	" "
Sunday scholars	87,373	" "

Religious services in connexion with the conference have been held in Leeds and the neighbourhood, both in the chapels and the open air.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday, at one o'clock, the twenty-third annual meeting of the supporters of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association was held at the Chapel, Essex-street, Strand; Alderman Lawrence presiding. The Report showed that the balance in hand last year was £213 2s. 6d., and that it was this year £242 2s. 8d. This, however, was subject to deductions, which made a balance of £3 10s. 9d. to the Association. Though this was the financial state of the affairs, it was alleged that the Association was in a flourishing condition, as the income, which was £381 17s., exceeded the average of the three preceding years by more than £23, and the annual subscriptions, which were £610 13s. 6d., exceeded the three preceding years by more than £12. The additional property consisted of a gift of £100, of £104 17s. in the Three per Cent. Reduced, and of £1,860 14s. 6d. in the Three per Cent. Consols; and there was also a fund arising from the sale of the books of £460. The Report further congratulated the friends of the Association on the progress of Unitarian principles in the provincial towns of England and Scotland, in the middle and south of France, in Portugal, in Montreal, and other parts of Canada, in the East Indies among the Brahmins, &c., and stated that, in reference to the exclusion of members of the Unitarian body from admission in the British and Foreign School Society, the opinion of the Attorney-General has been taken, which was to

the effect that the course adopted by the school was a violation of the original institution. The Reports were agreed to, officers were elected for the ensuing year, and the meeting separated, having passed a vote of thanks to the Alderman. In the evening the members and supporters of the Association met to celebrate the occasion, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street.

ALBION CHAPEL, SOUTHAMPTON.—The foundation stone of the new Congregational chapel in St. Mary's-street was laid on Thursday, by W. Tice, Esq., of Sopley-park, near Christchurch, in the presence of a large assemblage of persons, and many ministers of various denominations, of the town and neighbourhood. The proceedings commenced at twelve o'clock, by a psalm being sung. The Rev. T. Pullar then read the 132nd Psalm, after which the Rev. H. J. Bevis, of Ramsgate, offered up a most appropriate and beautiful prayer. Mr. Tice then proceeded to lay the stone, depositing within the stone a glass bottle, containing one of the several current silver coins of the realm, a copy of the *Nonconformist* newspaper of the present week, a statement of the statistics of the town at the last census, a printed programme of the day's proceedings, and a scroll of parchment bearing an appropriate inscription, with the signatures of the minister, deacons, building committee, architect, and builder. As the stone was being lowered into its place the whole assembly sang, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." The stone having been duly laid, Mr. Tice addressed the assembly at some length on the principles of Protestant Nonconformity, and the interesting event which they were gathered together to participate in that day. After a very apposite and lengthy exposition of the principles he enunciated, Mr. Tice remarked on the circumstance of the old building, just removed, having been formerly occupied as an infirmary—a benevolent and praiseworthy institution, which he was rejoiced to find had received such a degree of public support as to require a much larger building. Here, on the same site, they were about to erect a chapel for the worship of God; the house of mercy followed well after the house of healing. At the conclusion of the hon. gentleman's address (which we regret our space forbids us giving more in detail) a hymn was sung, and the Rev. T. Pullar engaged in prayer. Another psalm—"From all that dwell below the skies"—was then sung, and the Rev. T. Pullar gave the benediction, and the assembly separated. The children of the Sunday-schools, who were assembled under the care of their superintendent (Mr. R. Lankester) and teachers, were then presented with a supply of plum cake. At half-past two o'clock about 160 persons sat down to a cold collation at the Victoria-rooms, under the presidency of W. Tice, Esq.; after partaking of which the company were addressed by many of the ministers above-mentioned and other persons. Mr. W. Lankester (the treasurer) presented a statement of the original establishment of a second Congregational church in the town in the year 1844, and its progress up to the present time. The building formerly used as the South Hants Infirmary, in St. Mary's-street, having just been vacated, on the removal of that institution to their new building at Newtown, it was purchased, and converted into a temporary chapel till a more commodious place could be erected. This temporary chapel was opened on the 15th of September, 1844, by the Rev. Dr. Alliot, of London, and the Rev. T. Adkins, pastor of the Chapel Above Bar. The cost of the purchase and alteration of the premises and erection of vestries was £1,603 10s. 11d.; and so complete was the success, by the Divine blessing attending the effort, that on the 13th of February, 1846 (a period of seventeen months only), the whole of this sum was collected, and the committee were enabled to announce the temporary building to be free from debt. For some time the pulpit was supplied by many of the most eminent ministers of the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom. The church was formed on the 29th of October, 1844, with 52 members, now increased to 132; and on the 7th of September, 1845, the Rev. Thomas Pullar commenced his labours as the chosen pastor, and was set apart for that office on the 29th of April, 1846. A Sunday-school was early established, which now numbers 300 children of both sexes. A new and larger chapel having become imperatively necessary, it was, after much deliberation and careful regard to plans, submitted to contract, and taken at the sum of £3,400, with a deduction of £800 for the old buildings; but as this sum was in excess of the means possessed by the committee, and went beyond the principle they had from the first determined to adopt—not to commence building until half the amount was subscribed or in hand—they have reduced the estimate £200 by not completing the pewing of the galleries for the present. The contract is, therefore, £2,900, besides the old materials, valued at £300; towards which they have cash in hand £343 3s. 6d., and good subscriptions promised, £1,012 4s. The funds, therefore, stand as follow:—

Works agreed for	£3,300
Old buildings	300 0 0
Cash in hand	343 3 6
Subscriptions promised	1,012 4 0

Total..... £4,955 7 6

Being a little above half the amount. "The Pastor, Deacons, and Committee," says the concluding paragraph of the statement read by Mr. Lankester, "feel great confidence in submitting this case to the Christian public, because they can assert that the newly-raised church and congregation have contributed willingly and liberally of their substance, having raised and subscribed towards this new cause, since the commencement in 1844, nearly

that *de facto*, wherever the usage had prevailed without any prejudice to the public peace, and with the consent of the dissentient sects, this usage ought to be maintained. This question concluded.

M. ISAMBERT resumed the question of the relations of Church and State, at the point where it had been left off on Monday's sitting; that is to say, as to what use was to be made of the Concordat and of the organic laws. The speaker, in the first place, argued that the Concordat of 1801, like that of 1517, was exclusively the work of the civil power; that the First Consul Buonaparte had done violence to the legislature, which he had even decimated in order to secure the passing of the convention of the year XI., as Francis I. had done violence to the Sorbonne, and to the most enlightened party in France, to treat with Leo X., but that both the one and the other made those ecclesiastical regulations in virtue of the rights which they held from their sovereignty; that the Church was never admitted to a share in them, except as a consulting authority; and that so it ought to be, considering that there is in France but one sovereign power, which is the State; that this power is now entirely concentrated in the National Assembly; that the Assembly has not indeed the right to touch what appertains to the faith or to morals, but that for the rest, it has an unlimited authority, to which all ought to yield.

The Bishop of LANGRES protested against the interpretation here given by M. Isambert to the Concordat concluded between Leo X. and Francis I., and remarked that if that celebrated contract met with a lively opposition at its origin, this was not on the part of the true and pure Catholics, but on that of the partisans, already very numerous and very powerful, of Parliamentary Gallicanism. Coming then to the Concordat of 1801, M. Parisis energetically denied that it was the work of the civil power, and that the Church had only intervened in it as a consulting authority.

"Were it true," he said, "that the Concordat of the year IX. was only the work of one power, that power would rather be the Church than the State, for the matters therein regulated are almost exclusively spiritual, and with the exception of article 14, relative to the salary, it is the Church alone who in it grants privileges to the State."

After some further discussion, in which the same speaker vigorously contended for State support on behalf of the clergy, the sitting was adjourned.

ROUPEING FOR MINISTERS' STIPEND IN EDINBURGH.

The unseemly exhibitions of roupeing the effects of conscientious Dissenters for arrears of annuity tax, which have been discontinued for some years, were attempted to be renewed on Thursday last. The first sale was announced to take place in the ware-room of Mr. H. Darlington, upholsterer, Frederick-street, at eleven o'clock, where a large quantity of excellent new furniture had been appraised by two persons of the name of Alexander McKee and Daniel Mowat, at little more than £50, while the actual value amounted to nearly £200; and in the warrant of sale it was expressly declared, that "in case no person offered the appraised value for the pointed effects, or any part of them, the Sheriff appoints them to be delivered to the pointing creditor at the appraised value." Some time previous to the hour of sale a large number of persons had assembled at Mr. Darlington's premises, in front of which several men were stationed with boards, on which were painted, "Roupe for Ministers' Stipend." Considerable doubts prevailed as to whether the myrmidons of the law would venture to put their extreme measures into execution, when at length the red flag, used to announce public sales, was hoisted at the door amid the groans of the crowd. Several legal gentlemen, accompanied by Mr. Taylor (of Taylor and Stewart, auctioneers, Greenside), then forced their way to the farthest end of the ware-room, amid the most vociferous yells of disapprobation. The rush after them was tremendous, and several articles of furniture were considerably injured. The officials having taken their stand, were assailed with cries of "Down with the spoliators," "Toss the robbers over the window," "Out with the dirty tools of the priests," &c. Some proceedings took place on the part of the legal gentlemen, but the noise and confusion which prevailed prevented any one from actually knowing what was done. It is said that an Elizabethan bedstead, the selling price of which was £25, was put up; but, as there were no bidders, it was knocked down to Mr. Aitken, the annuity-tax collector, at the appraised sum of £5. For our own part, we doubt whether any sale was effected, or, if there was, whether it was done in a legal manner. We saw no article pointed out, nor any offers for it solicited. The noise and excitement increasing, and the pressure of the crowd effectually preventing anything from being done, Mr. Taylor mounted on a table, and announced that when he was sent for to the sheriff's-office, he had refused to conduct the sale, and resigned his situation as one of the sheriff's auctioneers; but he was told that he would be held responsible to the collector unless he performed the work assigned him. He had now to inform the persons before him, that unless the noise and pressure were discontinued, it would be impossible for him to proceed. This, so far from pacifying the crowd, rendered them more furious than ever, and the auctioneer was saluted on all hands with "Ministers' hangman," "Let the ministers themselves roupe the articles." Mr. Taylor then said, that he had taken several gentlemen to witness that he was unable to go on, and therefore the sale was at an end. Three cheers were then given for Mr. Darlington, and the officials retired amid the most furious groans and yellings.

At one o'clock a similar scene was enacted at Mr.

Sword's upholstery ware-rooms, Hanover-street. No sale whatever was effected; and as a check seems to have been put to sales of this kind conducted in the same way, those liable to pay this impost are anxiously waiting to learn what other steps the collector will now adopt to recover the arrears which are still unpaid. In the meantime, it will be observed from our advertising columns, that a public meeting of the inhabitants is to take place on Monday evening, to pass resolutions against this most obnoxious and unjust tax, and we hope such practical measures will be adopted as will ere long put an effectual stop to its exaction.—*Scottish Press.*

The *Daily News*, speaking of this event, says:—"Edinburgh and Montrose are the only two towns in Scotland where a direct ecclesiastical impost is levied, but from the great increase of dissent, especially since the Free Church commenced, this mode of raising the supplies will soon have to be resorted to in other places. In Dundee one of the clergy has raised an action for inadequate stipend, and if it be decided in his favour, as it probably will, similar claims will likely be preferred in other quarters, and this will precipitate a crisis in church politics."

A CLERICAL PORTRAIT.

He is the vicar of a parish containing a considerable town and country population. His appointment is somewhat recent, by the Lord High Chancellor, "in pursuance of her Majesty's undoubted and royal prerogative." He professes principles highly evangelical, and such as border closely on Antinomianism. But a more prominent portion of his creed appears to be, that bishops, priests, kings, governors, and magistrates (such it is believed would be the order of his classification) are appointed to rule by divine right the consciences and souls of men. In short, high prerogative appears to be the very essence of his principles. Space would not admit of my giving you any of the flowers of his eloquence, but one of them, when preaching to an Odd-fellows' club, is too rich to be omitted; viz.—"If there had been no Jesus Christ there would have been no Odd-fellowship!" This expression has been copied from a report inserted in a provincial newspaper. Comment upon it may appear superfluous, but independently of the drinking habits and noisy demonstrations usually associated with Odd-fellows and other working men's clubs, there is surely great irreverence in the parallel.

Our "divine" professes, as it is believed many other incumbents do, to regard it as a point of his duty to make a pastoral call on each and all of his parishioners, and this he has to some extent accomplished, omitting, perhaps, individuals who have taken part in a petition for the removal of Jewish disabilities, or whom he may suspect of other gross heresies. As an instance of the assumptions practised by gentlemen of his description, it may be mentioned that in calling on a Dissenting minister of some years' standing in the town, the rev. gentleman referred to introduced himself as the vicar of the parish, and said that he recognised in the Dissenting teacher one of his parishioners. It was intimated by the latter that he was not aware of any relationship existing between them beyond that of neighbourhood. "O! but," said the State-appointed functionary, "the law gives you a claim to my services." "It may be so," was the reply, "but it is an aspect of religion which I am not in the habit of acknowledging, that the law should interfere in matters of that kind." To crown this piece of effrontery, the Dissenting teacher was seriously admonished to have little to do with politics, and John Angell James, of Birmingham, was referred to as an authority with regard to the evils which resulted to the Dissenting community from politics, and this after the assertion just previously, of the politico-religious relation which had occasioned this impudent visit! On other visits to those who are inclined to think for themselves, the manner of our divine is usually at first bland and conciliating, but before the close of the interview often degenerates into insult; on one of these occasions he told a member of the Society of Plymouth Brethren, "I consider you are under a deeper delusion than any people except the Quakers!" In a case where the individual visited happened to be of the Society of Friends, he was pleased to observe, before taking leave, "I suppose your dissent from the Church of England proceeds from ignorance!" This may not be an opinion peculiar to himself, but others are at least too courteous to express it. Our divine is active in the distribution of tracts, and has associated a formidable force of single and married ladies to assist him in this laudable occupation. He is frequent in his domiciliary visits to the poor, and we have heard of many shrewd rejoinders which he has met with on these occasions, but these I refrain from copying, lest they should be thought too racy for your columns. So much for a specimen (alas, too common), of those who are described by the conventional appellation of "very excellent and rev. divines in our venerable and apostolical Church."

June 17th, 1848. A. B.

A SUCCESSOR OF THE APOSTLES.

(From a Correspondent.)

Beneath the fostering and congenial shadow of our ecclesiastical Establishment pride and ignorance, that closely-wedded pair, multiply and still increase their motley and ill-favoured progeny. In proportion as all around is light and knowledge, so will prejudiced bigots nestle more closely here; and though they may be constrained to outward decency of behaviour in general, yet they have not always wisdom sufficient to prevent their rampant tendencies from breaking forth into some ebullition that exposes them to the derision of society. Let us mingle with it, however, a little pity—their conduct

is the result of the system under which they have been nurtured and brought up. A few days ago, a clergyman from a distance took up his residence for the summer in Worcester, in a house which, having been left only for a short time by the lady to whom it belonged, was well furnished; and one condition of the letting was, that the lady's servant should remain there to take care of its contents. On the morning after the clergyman took possession, the agent through whom the letting had been effected—a very respectable man of business in the city—called at the house, and the following colloquy took place between him and the rev. gentleman:—

Agent.—"I trust, sir, you find the house a suitable one?"

Clergyman.—"Yes; it's all very well except," he added with a shudder, "except this servant."

A.—"The servant, sir,—what is the matter with the servant?" And all the innumerable evils with which these plagues of life are charged came crowding into the querist's mind as he propounded the question—but not the right one.

C.—"She is a Dissenter! I never had one under the same roof with myself before, and will not allow it now."

A.—"Surely, sir, for so short a time as you will be here that need make no difference. Besides, she is not *your* servant; and your conscience, therefore, need not be uneasy on that score."

C.—"What! a schismatic remain with me! She shall not stay here another night." And forthwith he rang the bell, and ordered in the culprit.

C. (to the servant).—"You know what I told you last night. You are a Dissenter, and I cannot allow you to stay here. You must pack up your things, and go at once."

A. (to the servant, also).—"You are aware that Mrs. — told you to have all your orders from me while she was away."

S.—"Yes, sir."

A.—"Then I tell you not to mind at all what this gentleman says, and on no account to leave the house."

C.—"Then I shall send for a policeman, and turn her out."

A.—"I trust you will not do anything so silly. I have told the girl to stay, and if you turn her out it will be at your peril."

C.—"You admit, I suppose, that I am in possession of the house?"

A.—"Oh, certainly; there is no doubt of that."

C.—"Then neither you, sir, nor any one else shall come to or be in this house except I please."

A.—"Oh! I don't want to come to your house, but if I have any business to do here by Mrs. —'s directions I shall certainly come. I tell you what, sir, this is the most bigoted and intolerant thing I ever heard of in my life. I am a Churchman myself, and never was ashamed of my Church till now. It's my opinion that it's such men as you that make all the Dissenters."

The conversation ended here, by the rev. gentleman showing his visitor to the door. But here he was, still with the Dissenter in his house, and no prospect of getting rid of her. What was to be done? He ferreted out her relations, and inquired how she had been educated. Finding that she had been baptized in accordance with the formularies of the Church of England he wished them to compel her to undergo the rite of confirmation, and because they refused, told them they were fast going to perdition, because they held such lax notions respecting the sin of schism. He has, we understand, consented, since he could not help it, to permit the girl to remain, during his stay, on condition of her going to church with him for that period—his conscience he alleges being appeased by the knowledge that she has been properly baptized! It is said, that the clergyman declares that he was deluded, in the first instance, by the agent; for he asked him whether the people of the house were "orthodox," and that the agent supposing that to be a Cambridge word for "clean," answered in the affirmative.

BRENTFORD, MIDDLESEX. — ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION. — On Tuesday last a lecture was delivered at the British School-room, by J. Kingsley, Esq., B.A., to a numerous and attentive audience, on the evils arising from the connexion of Church and State. The lecturer proved to the satisfaction of his hearers, that the Established Church partook more of the nature of a political than of a religious institution, and was the great obstacle to the nation's progress, both in political and moral advancement. Although the lecture lasted for upwards of two hours, the interest of the audience was sustained for the whole period, and was evinced by repeated bursts of applause. At the conclusion a vote of thanks was proposed to the lecturer, by S. Watkins, Esq., and seconded by J. F. Bontems, Esq., and carried unanimously, with two dissentients only, showing clearly, if any proof was wanting, the estimation in which the system of a religion established by law is held in this locality. At the close, a desire was very generally expressed that the lecturer would gratify them by giving a second lecture at as early a period as possible.

TYRANNY AND OPPRESSION—CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—"Permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal," writes a correspondent at Halstead, "to call attention to a case which happened in the town in which I reside. A few days since, two children were playing together; at last, in a child-like way they commenced throwing stones at each other; the result was that one of them (about ten years of age) threw a stone which struck the other on or near the eye, which caused inflammation, but no other serious consequences. Well, sir, what think you the curate

did? Talk to the little offender in a Christian spirit? No, but he prosecutes the child. The magistrates wish them to settle the affair, but at last convict the child. He is ordered to pay the fine and expenses, 15s. The mother cannot pay. The child is committed to Chelmsford—is taken to Braintree; on his way thither, his mother at last contrived to get the money to release him; walks to Braintree, and then finds she has not enough to release him; the superintendent of police, seeing the distress of the mother and son, humanely made up the amount, for which, I think, he is entitled to our best thanks. But, sir, what a strange thing for a clergyman to thus wilfully cause so much anguish and distress in a family, just to revenge another. Ah! sir, but this child had some time before been in the *National School*, but left there and went to the *British School*. This, then, appears to be the main-spring of all the curate's movements."

CHURCH REFORMATION SOCIETY.—The Rev. Thomas Spencer, A.M., has issued proposals for instituting a Church Reformation Society, "for the purpose of carrying on in the Church of England, the great work of the Reformation, begun by Cranmer, Latimer, Ridley, and others in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and left imperfect in the reign of Elizabeth." It is proposed, as soon as practicable, to convene a public meeting in London, at which a Church Reformation Society shall be formed. The objects of the Church Reformation Society will be:—

To call public attention to the present state of the Church of England; to prove to the people that ecclesiastical abuses either cause or increase all other social evils; and that the removal of them would facilitate all other desirable reforms; to hold meetings and to deliver lectures in all the towns of the empire; to cultivate the feelings of Christian brotherhood towards all other Protestant churches and denominations, and to invite their co-operation; to circulate tracts; to furnish information to the public press; and, as soon as sufficient funds shall have been provided, to establish a weekly periodical under the title of *The Church Reform Gazette*; to collect through various channels information respecting the amount of ecclesiastical property, with its use and abuse in each locality; to report all cases of bigotry and superstition, and of intolerant and uncharitable proceedings towards Dissenters; to trace the evils of the Church to its wealth and power, and to its intimate union with the State; to point out the worldly spirit, the selfishness, the covetousness and ambition which its lordly titles and princely emoluments have introduced amongst the clergy; to ascertain the number of intelligent persons in Great Britain and Ireland who are favourable to a bold and efficient measure of Church Reform; to furnish an opportunity for the correspondence and co-operation of all friends of true religion by forming local associations in connexion with the parent society; and finally, to address memorials to the clergy and people of England, and to forward petitions to her Majesty and to both Houses of Parliament in behalf of the glorious work of the Second Reformation.

MISSIONARY MEETING FORBIDDEN BY A CLERGYMAN!—A few friends of the committee of the Darlington Church Missionary Society having long been anxious to hold a tea party, issued notices last week that one would take place in the Central Hall (that being the most spacious and convenient place) in this town, on Whit Tuesday, and announced that several rev. gentlemen had consented to deliver addresses. Many ladies volunteered to supply the necessary provision at their own cost, and others agreed to preside at the tables; and great interest had been excited among the friends of the missionary cause, so that there was every probability that the forthcoming demonstration would be the largest meeting of the kind ever held in the town of Darlington. Fresh offers of assistance daily poured in upon the committee, from sources whence they could not have looked for countenance and support: this we suppose aroused the ire of the present incumbent, and he forthwith determined that this missionary tea party should not be held in his parish, especially as he was not going to preside or take any part in the proceedings. He, therefore, in conjunction with his curate, waited on the Rev. Mr. Minton, and intimated to him, in no measured terms, that unless he had his written declaration that the meeting should not take place, he would write to the Bishop of Durham, and inform his lordship of the intended meeting. The Rev. Mr. Minton, always anxious for peace and harmony in his parish, at once consented to give up the meeting; this we need scarcely say has given the greatest umbrage to the parishioners, and they have been exceedingly annoyed at the interference of the rev. gentleman, especially as he has needlessly, in several other matters, made changes and interfered, thereby annoying and exasperating his congregation. The meeting has been postponed. — *Darlington Times*.

CASE OF THE REV. G. C. GORHAM.—We understand there is no truth in the report, that the Government have abandoned Mr. Gorham in his defence against the persecuting opposition of the Bishop of Exeter. With respect to the "Double Quarrel," referred to in our last, we have to report, that a motion was decreed in the Court of Arches, on Thursday, calling upon the Bishop of Exeter to show cause why he refuses to institute Mr. Gorham to the living of Bramford Speke. The *duplex querela* is, therefore, fairly launched from Paul's Wharf; and we shall now look with interest to the Bishop's answer. The question will be ultimately referred to the Archbishop, in due course of proceedings; and his Grace agreeing with Mr. Gorham in doctrine, the Bishop's position will not be the most comfortable. — *Western Times*.

The *Hants Telegraph* states that the cost of the new steam-basin at Portsmouth was £242,000; the basin only.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BILLERICAY, ESSEX.—On the 1st of June the Rev. B. H. Kluht, late of Twickenham, was recognised as pastor of the Independent Church, Billericay, Essex, the scene of the protracted and useful labours of the late venerable John Thornton. The service was commenced by the Rev. T. Hayward, of Rochford. The Rev. Dr. Ferguson delivered a very able introductory discourse. The Rev. Evan Davies, of Richmond, proposed the usual questions, and offered the designatory prayer. The Rev. G. Clayton, of Walworth, addressed a solemn and suitable charge to the minister, founded upon 1 Corinthians, ix. 16. The Rev. Ingram Cobbin, A.M., concluded with prayer. In the evening the Rev. A. E. Lord, of Hersham, Surrey, commenced by reading the Scriptures and prayer. The Rev. J. Adey, of London, preached a very impressive sermon to the people. The Rev. J. E. Isaac, of Stock, concluded with prayer. The Rev. Messrs. Hall, of Brentwood; Cock, of Ingatestone; Price, of Woodham Ferris; and E. Davies, of Romford, also engaged in the services.

DERBY.—FAREWELL MISSIONARY SERVICES.—On Monday, June 12, some interesting services were held in this town at the chapel of the Rev. J. G. Pike. The Rev. H. Wilkinson, of Berhampore, Orissa, is returning to his labours, with his excellent wife and two young ladies, Miss Buckley, of Staley-bridge, and Miss Mills, of Nottingham. The Rev. J. Peggs, late missionary in Orissa, introduced the morning service by reading and prayer. The Rev. A. Sutton, just returned from India, delivered the introductory discourse; the Rev. J. Goodby asked the usual questions; and the Rev. J. G. Pike delivered a most interesting and encouraging address from, "Thou shalt say to them, I AM hath sent me unto thee." In the evening Mr. Wilkinson delivered a farewell discourse from, "He that goeth forth and weepeth," &c. Collections were made in aid of the General Baptist Missions in India and China. It was "one of the days of the Son of Man."

WELDON.—On Thursday, May 25th, the Rev. T. Thomas, late of Newport Pagnell College, was ordained to the pastoral office over the Independent Church and congregations of Weldon and Corby, Northamptonshire. The Rev. T. Coleman, of Ashley, commenced the service by reading a portion of Scripture and prayer. The Rev. T. Toller, of Kettering, delivered the introductory discourse, and asked the usual questions. The Rev. J. Green, of Uppingham, offered up the ordination prayer. The Rev. J. Bull, A.M., of Newport Pagnell, delivered the charge. The Rev. W. Robinson, of Kettering (Baptist), preached a faithful and appropriate sermon to the people in the evening, which appeared to produce deep and salutary impression. In the afternoon, tea was provided in a small field kindly lent for the purpose, when upwards of three hundred friends were present; and the evening service being held in a close adjoining the chapel was numerously attended.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The representatives of this laborious and useful denomination of Christians commenced their twenty-ninth conference on Wednesday, the 7th of June, in Quarry-hill Chapel, Leeds. We understand the greatest peace and harmony prevailed through the various sittings, and the reports from the different circuits evinced a state of increasing prosperity, which was deemed highly satisfactory, especially so, considering that the last year was one of great commercial depression. It appeared that the loss occasioned by emigration, removals, and 1,366 deaths of members, had been more than made up. The following are the statistical returns for the year:—

Members	89,401	being an increase of 2,606
Itinerant preachers	518	" " 16
Local preachers	8,056	" " 216
Class leaders	5,522	" " 184
Connexional Chapels	1,473	" " 52
Rented, and other places	3,482	" " 112
Sunday-schools	1,366	" " 67
Gratuitous teachers	16,169	" " 1,428
Sunday scholars	87,273	" " 3,707

Religious services in connexion with the conference have been held in Leeds and the neighbourhood, both in the chapels and the open air.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.—On Wednesday, at one o'clock, the twenty-third annual meeting of the supporters of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association was held at the Chapel, Essex-street, Strand; Alderman Lawrence presiding. The Report showed that the balance in hand last year was £213 2s. 5d., and that it was this year £242 2s. 8d. This, however, was subject to deductions, which made a balance of £3 10s. 9d. to the Association. Though this was the financial state of the affairs, it was alleged that the Association was in a flourishing condition, as the income, which was £381 17s., exceeded the average of the three preceding years by more than £23, and the annual subscriptions, which were £610 13s. 6d., exceeded the three preceding years by more than £12. The additional property consisted of a gift of £100, of £104 17s. in the Three per Cent. Reduced, and of £1,860 14s. 5d. in the Three per Cent. Consols; and there was also a fund arising from the sale of the books of £460. The Report further congratulated the friends of the Association on the progress of Unitarian principles in the provincial towns of England and Scotland, in the middle and south of France, in Portugal, in Montreal, and other parts of Canada, in the East Indies among the Brahmans, &c., and stated that, in reference to the exclusion of members of the Unitarian body from admission in the British and Foreign School Society, the opinion of the Attorney-General has been taken, which was to

the effect that the course adopted by the school was a violation of the original institution. The Reports were agreed to, officers were elected for the ensuing year, and the meeting separated, having passed a vote of thanks to the Alderman. In the evening the members and supporters of the Association met to celebrate the occasion, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street.

ALBION CHAPEL, SOUTHAMPTON.—The foundation stone of the new Congregational chapel in St. Mary's-street was laid on Thursday, by W. Tice, Esq., of Sopley-park, near Christchurch, in the presence of a large assemblage of persons, and many ministers of various denominations, of the town and neighbourhood. The proceedings commenced at twelve o'clock, by a psalm being sung. The Rev. T. Pullar then read the 132nd Psalm, after which the Rev. H. J. Bevis, of Ramsgate, offered up a most appropriate and beautiful prayer. Mr. Tice then proceeded to lay the stone, depositing within the stone a glass bottle, containing one of the several current silver coins of the realm, a copy of the *Nonconformist* newspaper of the present week, a statement of the statistics of the town at the last census, a printed programme of the day's proceedings, and a scroll of parchment bearing an appropriate inscription, with the signatures of the minister, deacons, building committee, architect, and builder. As the stone was being lowered into its place the whole assembly sang, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." The stone having been duly laid, Mr. Tice addressed the assembly at some length on the principles of Protestant Nonconformity, and the interesting event which they were gathered together to participate in that day. After a very apposite and lengthy exposition of the principles he enunciated, Mr. Tice remarked on the circumstance of the old building, just removed, having been formerly occupied as an infirmary—a benevolent and praiseworthy institution, which he was rejoiced to find had received such a degree of public support as to require a much larger building. Here, on the same site, they were about to erect a chapel for the worship of God; the house of mercy followed well after the house of healing. At the conclusion of the hon. gentleman's address (which we regret our space forbids us giving more in detail) a hymn was sung, and the Rev. T. Pullar engaged in prayer. Another psalm—"From all that dwell below the skies"—was then sung, and the Rev. T. Pullar gave the benediction, and the assembly separated. The children of the Sunday-schools, who were assembled under the care of their superintendent (Mr. R. Lankester) and teachers, were then presented with a supply of plum cake. At half-past two o'clock about 150 persons sat down to a cold collation at the Victoria-rooms, under the presidency of W. Tice, Esq.; after partaking of which the company were addressed by many of the ministers above-mentioned and other persons. Mr. W. Lankester (the treasurer) presented a statement of the original establishment of a second Congregational church in the town in the year 1844, and its progress up to the present time. The building formerly used as the South Hants Infirmary, in St. Mary's-street, having just been vacated, on the removal of that institution to their new building at Newtown, it was purchased, and converted into a temporary chapel till a more commodious place could be erected. This temporary chapel was opened on the 15th of September, 1844, by the Rev. Dr. Allott, of London, and the Rev. T. Adkins, pastor of the Chapel Above Bar. The cost of the purchase and alteration of the premises and erection of vestries was £1,603 10s. 11d.; and so complete was the success, by the Divine blessing attending the effort, that on the 13th of February, 1846 (a period of seventeen months only), the whole of this sum was collected, and the committee were enabled to announce the temporary building to be free from debt. For some time the pulpit was supplied by many of the most eminent ministers of the metropolis and other parts of the kingdom. The church was formed on the 29th of October, 1844, with 52 members, now increased to 132; and on the 7th of September, 1845, the Rev. Thomas Pullar commenced his labours as the chosen pastor, and was set apart for that office on the 29th of April, 1846. A Sunday-school was early established, which now numbers 300 children of both sexes. A new and larger chapel having become imperatively necessary, it was, after much deliberation and careful regard to plans, submitted to contract, and taken at the sum of £3,400, with a deduction of £300 for the old buildings; but as this sum was in excess of the means possessed by the committee, and went beyond the principle they had from the first determined to adopt—not to commence building until half the amount was subscribed or in hand—they have reduced the estimate £200 by not completing the pewing of the galleries for the present. The contract is, therefore, £2,900, besides the old materials, valued at £300; towards which they have cash in hand £343 3s. 5d., and good subscriptions promised, £1,012 4s. The funds, therefore, stand as follow:—

Works agreed for	£3,300
Old buildings	300 0 0
Cash in hand	343 3 5
Subscriptions promised	1,012 4 0

Total..... £1,655 7 5

Being a little above half the amount. "The Pastor, Deacons, and Committee," says the concluding paragraph of the statement read by Mr. Lankester, "feel great confidence in submitting this case to the Christian public, because they can assert that the newly-raised church and congregation have contributed willingly and liberally of their substance, having raised and subscribed towards this new cause, since the commencement in 1844, nearly

£3,000, exclusive of the support of the ministry, and the establishment of Sunday-schools and Christian societies." The treasurer's statement produced the greatest satisfaction. At half-past six in the evening, a public meeting was held in the chapel Above Bar, the Rev. T. Pullar in the chair, which was numerously attended. Several addresses were delivered by many of the above-named ministers, J. Bullar, Esq., &c., and thus terminated the interesting proceedings of the day.—*Hants Independent.*

LAWES.—The recognition of the Rev. John Parry, as pastor of the Independent Church in this town, took place on Wednesday last. The morning commenced with the reading of the Scriptures, and prayer by the Rev. S. S. Edwards, Brighton. The nature of Congregationalism was most ably stated by the Rev. W. Davies, Hastings. The questions to the Church and the pastor were asked by the Rev. Dr. Jenkyn, and responded to by one of the deacons and the pastor. The recognition prayer was offered by the Rev. J. N. Goulty, Brighton, after which the Rev. T. Mann (father-in-law of Mr. Parry) gave a most affecting charge to the minister, and the concluding prayer was offered by the Rev. H. Lawrence, Baptist minister of the town. In the evening, Dr. Jenkyn preached to the Church on their duties to the pastor, founded on Christ's words, "Let him be your minister."

ASHBY.—The Rev. Thomas Odell, of Castle Donington, has accepted a unanimous invitation from the Congregational Church at Ashby de la Zouch, and enters upon that sphere of labour on the 25th of the present month.

SAFFRON WALDEN, ESSEX.—The Rev. Thomas Burditt, of Zion Chapel, Cambridge, has accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Baptist Church, Upper Meeting, Saffron Walden, and will immediately enter upon his new field of labour.

KINGSLAND CHAPEL, BRISTOL.—On Whit-Monday, June 12, the Rev. Cuthbert G. Young, B.A., was ordained by prayer and the laying on of hands as pastor of the church assembling in Kingsland Chapel, Bristol.

DONCASTER JUBILEE SERVICES, HALL-GATE CHAPEL.—During the past week, a series of services, of the highest interest and importance, has been conducted in grateful commemoration of the fiftieth year of the existence of the Independent cause in this town. On Saturday evening, at eight o'clock, a preparatory prayer-meeting was held to implore the Divine blessing upon the engagements of the Sabbath and following day. The pulpit was occupied by the Rev. S. M'All, of Nottingham, formerly the beloved pastor of the church. Very numerous congregations, in which were many Churchmen, Wesleyans, and others, testified the general interest felt in the jubilee of the chapel, and the high respect in which he is held who for thirteen years had officiated in it. The discourses were in admirable harmony with the occasion. On Monday evening, the jubilee tea-meeting was held in the chapel. About 250 friends from the town and neighbourhood were present. After tea, the chair was occupied by the pastor, Rev G. B. Johnson, who having called upon the Rev. J. Robertson, of Tickhill, to engage in prayer, addressed the meeting in terms of cordial gratulation and confident hopes. A brief sketch of the history of the Church was read. Very able and affectionate addresses were delivered by the Revs. S. M'All; H. F. Rustedt, of Thorne; B. Biddow, of Barnsley; S. Broadbent, of Doncaster; and E. H. Delf, of Coventry. Last year the debt on Hall-gate Chapel, was £570. It is expected that in a few weeks it will be reduced to £200. The great success of the efforts for its liquidation is one fact out of several that warrant the most cheerful hopes and justify the fullest application of the words of the late pastor.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE REV. DR. PAYNE, PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY, &c. &c., IN THE WESTERN COLLEGE.

Dr. Payne was found dead in bed on Monday morning. He preached on Sunday evening at Mount-street Chapel, Devonport. The subject of his discourse was the love of God—"God is love." He declared with emphasis to the congregation that he wished to proclaim this great truth with his dying breath, and such was the case. After the service he felt very much fatigued and almost worn out. He retired at his ordinary hour, and no one expected that his end was so near. Not appearing at the usual time on Monday morning, the servant entered his bed-room; and, lo! the spirit had taken its flight to a nobler and better world. He lay quite composed, and giving all the indications of having departed without a groan or a struggle, and probably while asleep. He died from an affection of the heart. Three weeks ago, in replying to a testimonial presented to him by his past and present pupils, he expressed a wish that when he should be disabled from attending to his official duties, a kind Providence would take him to his rest. The wish of the pious and venerable man has been gratified; when, through the increasing infirmities of his body, although not of his mind, he was beginning to fail, his Master called him to his reward, to mingle his pure spirit with those around the throne, and to continue, without a clog or hindrance, that devotion of his heart and intellect to his God which was his study and delight here below.—*From a Correspondent.*

THE REV. W. H. STOWELL.—We hear with much regret that the highly esteemed Professor of Theology in Rotherham College is extremely ill.—*Leeds Mercury.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

PETITIONS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT GRANT TO JUGGERNAUT'S TEMPLE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—The Rev. C. Lacey writes:—"It is reported that the priests and the Khoorda Rajah have presented a numerously-signed petition to Government to have the pilgrim-tax continued, urging, that if it be dropped, and the support of the Government withheld, in a few years Juggernaut will lose his celebrity and glory. This is undoubtedly true; but what is that to us? If the Hindoos wish his glory to continue, let them support and superintend his establishment accordingly. Mr. Greame recommended the regulation and supervision of the temple and worship of Juggernaut. In one part of his report which I have read, he says, 'The established worship is fast going down, and will soon become extinct, if the Government does not renew and uphold it.' He recommended to exclude certain low castes, to raise the fame of its sanctity, &c. &c. These measures were in whole, or part, adopted. This report shows the state of the temple before it had the protection of the British Government, and what it would soon become were it again left to itself."

In a more recent letter he states:—"The very sinews of the system are supplied through the Collector of Pooree, by the British Government. Supported by this donation, the idol appears in great glory. But the chief evil is the arguments it furnishes against Christianity. The pundahs say, 'Who will deny that the enlightened and powerful Government of Britain does not respect Juggernaut, while it supports him so amply? To facilitate pilgrimage, a splendid road has been made; and now the pilgrim-tax is abolished, that no impediment may exist to the approach of devotees to the sacred shrine of the Lord of the World! This is all done by Europe, and under the inspiration of Juggernaut!!' Such are the arguments of the pundahs, and they are believed by the people." Yours truly,
Burton-on-Trent, June 16th. J. PEGGS.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Petition of the Congregation of ———, in the Town of ———,

Sheweth,—

That your petitioners are intimately connected with the missionary operations which have been prosecuted for a number of years in Bengal, Orissa, and in many parts of India. That the missionaries, in the prosecution of their benevolent labours, have frequently visited the great temple of Juggernaut, and witnessed scenes of misery, infamy, and death, which no pen can describe nor heart conceive, that has not been debased by the demoralizing influence of idolatry.

Your petitioners, in common with multitudes in Britain and India, rejoiced in the anticipated severance of the British Government from the temple of Juggernaut, and by the repeal of the pilgrim-tax, and the restoration of the temple lands to the rajah and the priests, in accordance with the despatch of the Honourable Court of Directors, in December, 1844, stating in express terms, that "the discontinuance of our interference in its concerns should be made complete." These expectations have been disappointed by the annual grant of 23,000 rupees from the British Treasury, by which its popularity is increased, and multitudes are allured to this shrine of idolatry, at which so many perish.

Your petitioners therefore request, that decisive measures may be pressed upon the authorities of our Indian empire, that the temple of Juggernaut, and all the other temples of India, may no longer receive grants of money from the British Government, but may be left entirely to the support of their own deluded votaries.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your anti-slavery sentiments having been long well known to the public, I trust you will not deem an apology necessary for my stating to you the following impressions derived from the perusal of a recent anti-slavery publication.

The little work I allude to is published at Gilpin's, Bishopsgate-street, and entitled, "A Word on behalf of the Slave; or, a Mite cast into the Treasury of Love;" the purpose of which was characterised in a late number of the *Nonconformist* as being "most benevolent." Would you, therefore, allow me, through the medium of your widely circulated paper, to state briefly what that purpose is. The author expresses a fervent desire that "every free man and woman, of every land, and of every religion, would bring home to their hearts a sense of individual responsibility regarding the abolition of slavery," and conceives that direct supplication on behalf of the slave to our common Father would be found an effectual means of inducing, and being actuated by, this sense. In pursuance of this object he has drawn up, in an earnest but unassuming spirit, a small volume, consisting principally of prayers, with express reference to the institution of slavery. They are adapted for the use of fathers, mothers, husbands, wives, young men, young women, and children, each prayer being preceded by a reflection grounded upon some fact connected with this "crowning iniquity of a guilty world." The point, however, to which I would particularly call the attention of your readers, is, that the whole body of the clergy, of every denomination, in Great Britain, Ireland, and especially America, are earnestly entreated to offer up public and constant prayer for the slave. "Let public prayer," says the author, "be offered for him in every devout church throughout Christendom; private prayer in every virtuous household throughout the world." To this sentiment I trust many, on both sides of the Atlantic, will solemnly yet joyfully respond. The expression of national sympathy for the most injured portion of mankind, thus uttered in "the better hour," could not fail to strengthen the love of Christian liberty, and to deepen the generous wish that the holy boon of freedom should be the undisputed birthright of every human soul. To enter upon the far-reaching and operative tendencies of even our wishes for the improvement and happiness of our race, would be trespassing upon your patience, and departing from my object, which, Sir, with your permission to avail myself of your excellent periodical, is to testify my sincere approval of the little work of which a slight sketch has

been attempted. Hoping that it may be welcomed by many of injured Africa's friends, as a "word spoken in due season,"

Believe me, yours very respectfully,
Cheapside, London, June 10, 1848. G. W.

CATHEDRAL TOWNS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—It is one thing to admit a thing to be an evil, and another to feel it to be such. A State Church is admitted to be an evil by a vast number, but it may not be felt to be such by all who compose that number. Many take a cursory view of it, and consequently have but an evanescent feeling of its evil. They perhaps look at it at too great a distance, or from some disadvantageous point, or unfavourable position. The mountain top appears more misty in the distance, and the rude edifice loses its symmetry as we near it. It is only when we look at a thing well, and examine it attentively, that an opinion can be formed upon which we can rest with confidence. Let a man lay aside his prejudices—clear his mental vision of all film, and look closely at our State Church, and we think that he must come to the decision that it is a great evil, and feel it to be such. Could all those who are indifferent about the subject be located, for only a short time, in a cathedral town, we believe that their views on ecclesiastical polity would be so changed as to exclaim, "Once we were blind, but now we see."

Facts are stubborn things—there is no controverting them, and at times they become fearful witnesses against the evil of a system. That there are such facts in connexion with a State Church is needless to remark, though the limited good which a knowledge of them has effected is painful to consider. But of all the facts which exist as evidence of the sham of a State religion, is that seen in the spiritual slumber—the sheer godlessness—so conspicuous in cathedral towns. Whilst the stately edifice casts its shadow over the town, the slumber of death is on the people. There are connected with the cathedral of the city from which I send this nearly seventy clergymen, but I look in vain for much indication of spiritual life, and Dissent has only a struggling existence through their influence. But should not such cities be the most religious? Should not a devotionality of mind characterise the inhabitants thereof? Where prayers are so often presented—where the gates of the temple are so frequently open—should not the people be godly? Alas, instead of this, it is as if a moral curse had smitten all.

Let not the Churchman vaunt himself on the supposed usefulness of his Church. That many Churchmen do good, do much good, we gladly and readily admit; but that the Church as established by law does more harm we as readily affirm; for except where an evangelical clergyman officiates, there exists not only the absence of piety, but an influence antagonistic to it. If the Church be apostolic, and is such a blessing to the nation, how is it that where there is so much apostolic piety (which of course there must be in a cathedral town) there should be found so much dislike to religion? that where there is located so much of Church influence there should be so much of spiritual slumbering? that where there are so many who have received apostolic ordination, the bestowment of the Holy Spirit, there should be no scenes of spiritual beauty such as once appeared as the result of apostolic labours? When we think of the revenues belonging to our cathedrals—of the appliances connected with them, which could be used for the removal of ignorance and impiety, and then discover that cathedral towns are (apart from voluntary efforts) the darkest spots in Christendom, we feel an indignation awakened that the supineness of the Church at large should so long have tolerated such an evil. Few men are there who have any love to regenerate souls, and who think rightly, but will feel the same indignation at beholding the same evil. Millions of our own countrymen are perishing for lack of "the true knowledge;" and millions of money, pretended to be appropriated for religious purposes, are yearly expended in keeping in pampered idleness and empty pride a number of men who have been set apart for the work of the ministry, and who ought to be proclaiming to the poor the everlasting gospel. Truly, when men shall think and feel aright, they will give themselves no rest till evils so impious and flagrant are extirpated from the land. Yours respectfully,
Chichester. W. BEALBY.

THE WESLEYANS.—SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—At the Bath District Meeting, a motion, though negatived, was made upon the minutes of 1835. In the Lincoln District Meeting another motion, though negatived, was proposed, viz., that the Conference be requested to petition for the repeal of the Toleration Act, as the very term was an insult. At the Birmingham District Meeting it was proposed, that the Conference be recommended to change two of the General Secretaries of the Wesleyan Missions. What would have been the fate of this motion is uncertain; as it was not put to the vote, the Chairman-substitute, in the absence of the Chairman, who is in America (Dr. Dixon), having ruled that such a motion would be irregular.—*Wesleyan.*

FACTS FOR MR. COMMISSIONER SYMONS.—In his next letter in defence of his Report, we trust Mr. Symons will insert the following significant facts:—On Wednesday, the 25th ult., the Conference of the Glamorganshire Independent Association unanimously resolved that it was desirable that a Conference of the Friends of Free Education in South Wales should be convened as early as possible, in order to promote voluntary education. On Wednesday, the 31st ult., the Conference of the Monmouthshire Baptist Association unanimously adopted a resolution expressing a strong and indignant condemnation of the Report of Mr. Commissioner Symons, relative to the state of education and morals in the manufacturing part of the county of Monmouthshire.—*Principality.*

LARGE BEQUESTS TO LORD BROUGHAM.—A Sunday paper, from the best authority, states, "that Mr. Watt, jun., of Birmingham, recently deceased, has bequeathed to Lord Brougham £50,000. The £25,000 left to his lordship by Mrs. Flaherty, of Hammersmith, he generously gave to his brother, Mr. W. Brougham."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

In Paris yesterday week there was a large mustering of the troops, but none of the marchings or chargings of Monday. There was still much popular excitement, but the public gardens were reopened, and the streets were less densely crowded.

In the Assembly, a feeling prevailed that the vote of the previous day had been obtained by management and a dextrous use of exaggerated events out of doors. The Buonaparte question was brought under discussion by M. Jules Favre, on a report of the decision of the Seventeenth Bureau in favour of admitting Louis Napoleon to his seat for the department of the Lower Charente.

M. Jules Favre quoted the late opinion of M. Cremieux, when he was Minister of Justice. M. Cremieux was then the organ of Government; so the Government were then in favour of the admission.

M. Ledru Rollin—"No more organ than you were when you were reporter in the affair of Louis Blanc."

M. Jules Favre—"The Assembly had considered him so, at all events." He alluded to the two attempts of Louis Napoleon's against the late Government: they were justified by the acts of that Government, become odious to all. There could be no danger now, for Louis Napoleon was as ardent a partizan of Republican institutions as any representative present. He would not have the nation admit to the world that it was afraid of a single man.

M. Viellard fulfilled a sacred duty to his former pupil, Louis Napoleon, by declaring that a knowledge of him for thirty years contradicted the accusations now made. He read a letter received but a few days before from Louis Napoleon in England. It stated that he had not wished to be elected to the Assembly; and that he now wished not to enter it, nor even to enter France, if either course were not desired by the Government; but he longed to return to France with its consent, in the character of a simple citizen.

M. Fresneau attacked M. de Lamartine for his conduct the day before—his taking advantage of a single accidental pistol-shot to rush to the tribune and excite the Assembly against an unoffending man. Had not the Assembly the courage to admit "the heir of Napoleon?" [tremendous uproar.]

The President demanded the meaning of so strange an expression.

M. Fresneau explained: He meant merely to speak of the Emperor's glory, and wondered that his admiration had been cavilled at.

General Thomas explained the events of the day before. He admitted it was not clear that the shots or shot had been fired intentionally.

M. Louis Blanc spoke with eloquence and boldness for Louis Napoleon's admission. It was unfair to the people to suppose he could become Emperor. As to his becoming President, it was easy of prevention, by decreeing there should be no President whatever.

M. Ledru Rollin strongly opposed the admission. Was the Assembly ignorant of events? "A judicial investigation has just commenced, and it has been discovered that money has been distributed, and the house from which that money has come is known; wine has also been distributed; cries of 'Vive Napoleon!' have resounded in our ears, and the walls have been covered with seditious placards. Within four days three Napoleonist journals were established, preparing the way for the candidature of Louis Napoleon as President. If the National Assembly thinks that no measures should be taken in the face of such facts, let it declare its opinion: the Executive Committee does its duty, let the National Assembly do theirs."

The discussion was continued by other speakers with unabated warmth. The vote was at last taken by rising and sitting; and a great majority decided to admit Louis Napoleon to take his seat in the Assembly. The sitting closed in extraordinary agitation.

The vote of the Assembly is said to have confounded the Executive, and put it upon serious thoughts of resignation. So sure had it been of a contrary decision, that warrants were already in preparation for Louis Napoleon's arrest if he should be anywhere found in France. A meeting of the friends of Government was held; and it was resolved that M. Pascal Duprat should put some questions, and be followed by M. Glais Biscain with an express vote of confidence. In the sitting on Wednesday, M. Duprat attempted to put his questions; but the Assembly were aware of the scheme, and refused to leave the order of the day.

On Thursday there was an extraordinary scene of excitement in the Assembly, caused by the receipt of the subjoined letter from Louis Napoleon:—

London, June 14.

Monsieur le President,—I was about to set off in order to appear at my post, when I learnt that my election had been made the pretext for disorders and disastrous errors. I repudiate all the suspicions of which I have been the object; for I seek not for power. *If the people impose duties on me, I shall know how to fulfil them*; but I disavow all those who have made use of my name to excite disturbance. The name which I bear is above all a symbol of order, of nationality, of glory; and, rather than be the subject of disorder and of anarchy, I should prefer remaining in exile. I send you enclosed a copy of the letter of thanks which I have addressed to all the electors who have given me their votes. Have the goodness, M. le President, to communicate this letter to my colleagues; and receive, &c.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

The passage which we mark by italic excited quite a furor throughout the Assembly. General Cavaignac said that his indignation was indescribable. M. Thouret saw a direct appeal to revolt. M. Jules Favre exclaimed that the Minister of Justice should deal with its author. Numbers of Deputies contended for place in the tribune to vent their anger. The President at last suggested, that perhaps too much had been made of the letter, and advised adjournment till next day; but General Thomas said, if his information were true, next day

would bring a battle to be fought. At last the advice of the President had its effect, and the discussion was adjourned.

Meanwhile, the troops were ordered to be ready in barracks for instant action.

On Friday, the President had no sooner taken his seat at two o'clock, than he informed the Assembly that he had received another letter from Citizen Louis Napoleon, which was brought to him at half-past twelve o'clock. Not receiving it by post, he had taken the necessary precautions to assure himself of its authenticity, and had ascertained that it really emanated from Louis Napoleon. The following is the letter:—

London, June 14, 1848.

M. le President,—I was proud to have been elected representative of the people in Paris and in three other departments. It was, in my opinion, an ample reparation for thirty years' exile and six years' captivity. But the injurious suspicions to which my election has given rise, the disturbances of which it was the pretext, and the hostility of the Executive Power, impose upon me the duty to decline an honour which I am supposed to have obtained by intrigue. I desire order and the maintenance of a wise, great, and enlightened Republic; and, since I involuntarily favour disorder, I tender my resignation, not without regret, into your hands. Tranquillity, I trust, will now be restored, and enable me to return to France as the humblest of citizens, but also as one of the most devoted to the repose and prosperity of his country. CHARLES LOUIS NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

The President having observed that the admission of Citizen Louis Napoleon had not been pronounced by the Assembly, and that the Committees had only declared his election valid, the Assembly was not called upon to vote on the letter, which was referred to the Minister of the Interior, which orders to convolve the electoral colleges which had returned Louis Napoleon.

This, (says the correspondent of the *Times*), has put an end to our fears for the present. Never since the revolution did danger appear more imminent nor more menacing than this morning. At a very early hour the whole of the new and immense building adjoining the Palace of the National Assembly, (destined for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs,) and others contiguous to it, were filled to overflow with soldiers, 15,000 at least. The remainder of the fine army now in Paris, with the exception of the 2,000 ostensibly employed as the guard of the Assembly, were kept within their barracks. The Garde Mobile was similarly kept in readiness to take to their arms. Thus, independently of the National Guards, 100,000 men were held ready to act against the partisans of the Prince. Under a chief of so much decision, and yet so much beloved, as is General Cavaignac, those men would, I suppose, have done their duty; but the National Guards of Paris were said to be divided, and those of the Banlieu for the most part in the Prince's favour. With the exception of the "Sections," and other ultra-Republicans, the masses were, it was believed, enthusiastic for the Prince, who, however, will by his resignation have in nowise diminished any influence he may have had.

DISTURBANCES IN THE COUNTRY.—Accounts from the country announce serious disturbances in several departments. At Gueret, the capital of the department of the Creuze, a mob assembled and fixed a placard to a tree of liberty, stating that every one who paid taxes would be hung. Several persons had been arrested, but instead of quieting the people it excited them to further outrage, and an attempt was made to set the prisoners at liberty. The consequence was a fight between the people and the National Guard, in which ten persons were killed, eight mortally wounded, and about forty more slightly wounded. The National Guard remained the conquerors, but further disturbances were expected.

The *Press* says:—"Public misery increases in frightful proportions. At the end of April the number of houses under suspension of payment exceeded 1,500, and at present the number amounts to 6,000. If the progression continues, in six weeks no transactions will be possible; there will not be a single house which could be treated with." More than twenty manufacturing jewellers have determined to close their warehouses and to retire to the country until matters shall improve.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION has agreed on the basis of a draft of a decree, commanding that primary instruction shall be obligatory throughout the Republic.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Commission of the Constitution, after a sitting of six hours, terminated its labours on Saturday. The number of articles is 139. The project was to be distributed on Monday in the bureaux of the Chamber. The report will be definitely settled during the few days in which the project will be under examination in the bureaux. The following are those portions of the draft of the constitution of the Republic, as agreed to by the Committee of the National Assembly, which are most generally important:—

CONSTITUTION OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

RIGHTS OF MAN.

In the presence of God, and in the name of the French people, the National Assembly proclaims and decrees the following:—

Art. 1. The duties of man in society are summed up in respect for the constitution, in obedience to the laws, in the defence of the country, in the accomplishment of his family duties, and in the practice of that fraternal maxim: "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye to them likewise."

Art. 2. The constitution guarantees to all citizens—Liberty—Equality—Security—Instruction—Labour—Property—Assistance.

Art. 3. Liberty consists in the right of going and coming; of meeting peaceably and without arms; of associating; of petitioning; of exercising one's religion; of manifesting his thoughts and opinions by means of the press or otherwise. The exercise of these rights has no other limits than the rights and liberties of other nations, and the public security.

Art. 4. Equality consists in the exclusion of every title and privilege of birth, class, or caste, in the admissibility of every one to all public employments, without any other motive or ground for preference but virtue and talent, and the equitable participation of all citizens in the charges and advantages of society.

Art. 5. Security consists in the inviolability of the person, the family, the domicile, and the rights and goods of each and every member of society.

Art. 6. The right of instruction is that which all citizens have to receive gratuitously from the state, the education proper for the development of the physical, moral, and intellectual faculties of each of them.

Art. 7. The right of labour is that which every man has to live by his work. Society must, by the productive and general means of which it disposes, and which will be organised ultimately, furnish labour to valid men, who cannot procure it otherwise.

Art. 8. Property consists in the right of enjoying and disposing of one's goods and revenues, of the fruits of one's labour, of his intelligence, and of his industry.

Art. 9. The right of assistance is that which belongs to children abandoned, to the infirm, to the old, to receive from the state the means of existing.

CONSTITUTION.

Chapter I.—Of the Sovereignty of the People.

Art. 10. France is a democratic republic, one and indivisible.

11. The French Republic has as its symbol, "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity."

12. The sovereignty resides in the universality of the French citizens. It is inalienable and imprescriptible to the individual and no fraction of the people can attribute to himself the exercise of it.

13. All the public powers, whatever they may be, emanate from the people.

14. The separation of the powers is the first condition of a free government.

Chapter II.—On the Legislative Power.

15. The French people delegate their legislative powers to single Assembly.

16. The election has for basis the population.

17. The total number of the representatives of the people will be 750, including the representatives for Algeria and the French colonies.

Chapter III.—On the Executive Power.

41. The French people delegate the executive power to a citizen, who receives the title of President of the Republic.

42. In order to be named President, the person must be born a Frenchman, and of the age of thirty years at least.

43. The President is nominated by the direct and universal suffrage of the people, by secret suffrage, and by the absolute majority of the voters.

Chapter IV. is on the Council of State.

Chapter V. is on the interior administration.

Chapter VI. is on the judicial powers.

Chapter VII. is on the public force.

Chapter VIII.—Guarantee of Rights.

Art. 115. The confiscation of property can never be re-established.

116. Slavery cannot exist on any French territory.

117. In no case can the press be submitted to censorship.

118. All political offences are to be exclusively tried by jury.

119. All citizens have a right to print and cause to be printed, due regard being paid to the guarantees due to public and private rights.

120. The appreciation of offences committed by means of the press, or by any other means of publicity, belongs exclusively to the jury.

121. The jury alone shall decide on the amount of damages claimed for offences of the press.

122. Each citizen professes freely his religion, and receives from the State for the exercise of his peculiar tenets, an equal protection.

123. The ministers of public worship acknowledged by the law have alone a right to receive a salary from the State.

124. The liberty of public instruction is exercised under the guarantee of the laws, and under the superintendence of the State. This superintendence shall extend to all establishments of education, without any exception.

125. The domicile of each citizen is an inviolable asylum. It is not allowed to any one to enter there, except according to the forms and in the cases determined by the law.

126. No man shall be deprived of his national judges.

127. All property, of every description, is inviolable.

128. All taxes are established for common utility. Each is to contribute according to his fortune.

129. No tax can be levied except in virtue of a law.

130. The direct taxes can be fixed for one year only.

131. The essential guarantees of the right of labour are—liberty of labour, voluntary association, equality in the relations between the employer and the workman; gratuitous instruction, education, suitable to each man's position; establishments of prudence and credit; the establishment of great works of public utility, and the State destined to employ the men in case of failure of work.

132. The constitution guarantees the public debt.

133. The Legion of Honour is maintained. The statutes shall be revised, and placed in accordance with democratic and republican principles.

134. The territory of Algeria, and of the colonies, is declared French territory, and shall be governed by particular laws suited to each.

By the 13th chapter, which has reference to the attributes of the executive power, there is, besides, the President, who is to be elected by universal suffrage; a Vice-President, who will be nominated on the presentation of the President of the Republic by the National Assembly, and who, by right of office, will be President of the Council of State.

The President is to be elected for four years. The President will nominate all the members, and all the political agents; he can dispose of the military force, but cannot command them in person. Some of the members of the committee proposed that general officers should be excluded from the office of President, but that proposition was overruled.

The Assembly is to be re-elected every three years. It is not supposed that the public debate upon the draft will commence before the end of the month.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia and a Prince of Sweden have arrived at Copenhagen, and encourage the Danes with hopes of immediate and practical aid. Large funds have been voted in the Swedish Chambers for the explicit aid of the Danes, and sixteen thousand Swedish troops have been assembled in Scania, under orders of preparation for transport to Jutland. The *Times* of Wednesday, speaking as with special knowledge, stated that both Russia and Sweden explicitly notified to Prussia that the stay of German troops in Jutland would lead to a declaration of war; alluding also to the assembly on the Niemen and in Poland of 230,000 troops in marching order, as earnest in this threat.

Letters from Altona, to the 13th instant, state that the King of Denmark has been to Malmoe, and, with the Swedish King, reviewed 16,000 troops there; that 4,000 Swedes have landed in Funen,

from Gottenburg; and that a great Russian fleet was anchored between Mosen and Eidsee.

It appears that at the Conference which took place at Malmö between the Kings of Sweden and Denmark, the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, and the British Minister at Copenhagen, nothing definitely could be arranged with regard to any truce, the Russian demands, on behalf of Denmark, being, that both the Duchies should be cleared of all foreign troops before any negotiations were entered into, and that, in the event of Denmark being forced to give up Schleswig, or any part of it, which had been guaranteed by England, France, Sweden, and Russia, to that power, the Russian Emperor would make a similar claim (with respect to a formal breach of treaty) to the possession of the Duchy of Holstein, which had been given up to favour the Danish monarchy by the Emperor Paul I.

It was further stated that a marriage was on the tapis between the daughter of the King of Sweden and the Grand Duke Constantine, which was as good as settled. Such an alliance would of course considerably strengthen the union of these two powers, and become ultimately of some importance to the balance of power of the north.

The Swedes in general are opposed to any such alliance with Russia.

A postscript, dated eleven o'clock at night, mentions a rumour that the Danes had abandoned their position at Düppel, and retired to Alsens.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian papers publish an address of the Emperor to the inhabitants of Lower Austria. After adverting to the reception he met with in Tyrol, he says that the loyalty and love of his other provinces, too, have been tested on this occasion. The gratitude of the people for the free institutions granted to them has fully convinced him of their high value, and he promises steadfastly to adhere to them. But to develop these institutions, and to put them into general practice, it is necessary, he says, that a Constituent Assembly should meet at Vienna, where he himself intends to open the proceedings. The address is dated Innsbruck, 6th of June, and countersigned by the Ministers Wessenberg and Doblhoff.

INSURRECTION IN PRAGUE.—Letters from Prague state that an insurrection broke out on the 12th instant, in consequence of Prince Windischgrätz refusing to give cannon and ammunition to the students. The Czechish population sided with the latter. The mob marched upon the hotel of the Prince. The artillery was put in action, and succeeded in forcing the people back, and, about ten at night the troops gained the day. Crowds of peasants arrived in the town to assist the insurgents. At five o'clock the next morning the fighting is said to have recommenced. The insurrection in Prague is said to have been communicated throughout the whole country, by means of alarm fires, and on the second evening all the mountains were illuminated.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin has been the scene of fresh disturbances; barricades have been erected in the streets, and blood has been shed. On the 14th great measures had been taken to protect the Assembly. The iron railings were destroyed by the people, who then rushed to the Arsenal, and insisted on the National Guards doing duty there, instead of the military. The National Guards and the troops fired on the people. Three men have been killed and several wounded. Barricades were being raised, and great fears were entertained for the night. In the Chamber, as well as out of doors, the power of the Government is gone: political and social disorder are deepening every day, and with them, distress. The smaller traders, who have to pay rent and taxes as usual, with no returns from their business, are sinking gradually into pauperism, and sturdy mendicancy is turning to theft.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

FRANKFORT, June 14.—There was something grand, even to an Englishman, in the unanimity shown this morning on the naval question. A bill had been proposed by the Naval Committee by which the Diet (being the only central board as yet constitutionally existing for Germany) was authorized to raise in the usual manner, by contribution among the different governments, the sum of 6,000,000 Prussian dollars (£900,000) as the first outlay towards the creation of a German fleet. The Assembly, without entering into the estimates which had been placed before them—embracing a few frigates, corvettes, schooners, steamers, and 200 gun-boats for the coast—voted this sum after a short and interesting discussion, with this sole addition, that the application of the sum should be left to the discretion of the Provisional Executive to be created within a short time. I counted only three or four members who remained seated.

ITALY.

According to letters from the head-quarters of Charles Albert, the position of Rivoli, abandoned by the Austrians on the night of the 9th, was taken possession of by the Piedmontese on the morning of the 10th. It was likewise announced that Radetsky had marched from Verona to Vicenza with 20,000 men, leaving only 6,000 men in the former place, and it was expected that the Sardinian army would at once attack that fortress. King Charles Albert signed, on the evening of the 10th, at Garda, the pact with M. Casati, and two other members of the Provisional Government of Milan, for the annexation of Lombardy to the kingdom of Sardinia. The Provisional Government is to cease its functions, and a kind of regency, composed of Piedmontese and Milanese, of which M. Casati is to be the president, will, for the present, be established at Milan.

Vicenza and Treviso have been taken by the Austrians. The attack on Vicenza was made in three divisions by Radetsky, sustained by a numerous artillery. General Durando marched out with the garrison with all the honours of war, after having, as well as his troops, entered into an engagement not to serve, for three months, in the present war. The Austrians now menace Padua.

The King Charles Albert, after having established his head-quarters at Valeggio, was preparing to march on the 13th on Verona.

One thousand Sicilians have already entered Calabria, the vanguard of an army of 6,000 men. Patenza, Cosenza, and Teramo, have constituted Provisional Governments, thus virtually deposing King Ferdinand.

RUSSIA.

Private letters from St. Petersburg are said to have been received on the Continent, which represent some dissension amongst the family of the Emperor on a matter of great importance to a certain class of his subjects. It is stated that the Emperor had communicated privately to his Minister a proposition for the immediate emancipation of the serfs, in order that they may enjoy the same political position as the peasantry of Poland and on the Baltic. One of the younger branches of the Imperial family, it is stated, warmly supported the measure; but it was as strongly opposed by the Crown Prince and the Grand Duke Michael, as well as by a great number of the members of the Cabinet. Orders were, however, it is said, forwarded to the civil and military governors of the provinces, with directions to ascertain the feeling of the petty boyards in the interior.

From the Polish frontier there are accounts of the gathering of an immense body of Russian troops, in three corps d'armée, destined, it is said, for Poland; some statements send them ultimately to Prussian Posen, while others predict a Russian advance on Vienna and Berlin, and an utter annihilation of all revolutionary schemes. The disposition of the troops and the names of the commanders are given. The centre is under the orders of the Emperor himself, and is marching towards Vienna; the right wing, under Orlov, is destined to Berlin; the left under Paskiewicz, is to take possession of Cracow and the borders of Silesia.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND TAHITI.—The following announcement appeared in a respectable Paris weekly paper of Saturday last, *La Semaine*.—"The Government has decided that the Marquesas Islands shall be abandoned by France: orders to that effect have been sent to M. Lavaut, successor to Admiral Bruat. It appears that Tahiti—that conquest so disastrous for our finances and our national honour—will also be abandoned. It is intended to maintain in the capital of the Society Islands a factory and a station, where there shall be a number of ships sufficient to protect our whale-fishery. This is just what ought to have been done from the first at Tahiti. We end where we ought to have begun."

MANUFACTURING BY SLAVE-LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES.—The South is making rapid strides in manufacturing by slave-labour. Several new mills are soon to go into operation there, and others have just started. This is a very momentous feature in the progress of this country, and is of vast importance to the manufacturers of the north and eastern states, as well as to those of Great Britain. It is no idle tale got up to frighten folks with, but a substantial reality, which will ere long awaken the tariff-loving alumbers of American manufacturers, and show them the mean folly of winking at and supporting slavery and the protective system. It costs 1½ cents per pound to bring cotton from Mobile to Boston, and more to take manufactured goods back; add to this forty per cent. saving in substituting slave-labour for free, and we shall find that cotton goods, and mixtures of cotton and woollen, will be made in the South thirty per cent. cheaper than at Lowell or Lawrence. In proof of this position, the Government has just now contracted with the Milledgeville factory, in Georgia, for a large supply of Osaburgs for the use of the army, not as a favour, but after a close examination of prices and qualities, as compared with similar goods manufactured in the middle and eastern states. I wish to impress this matter upon the serious attention of Yorkshire and Lancashire manufacturers, and to urge them to support Dr. Lang and others in cultivating raw cottons immediately in the British colonies.—*American Correspondent of the Economist.*

ENGLISH NUN IN PARIS.—Last week Miss Georgiana Hay, youngest daughter of Lord James Hay, of South-park, Aberdeenshire, took the veil at Paris, in the convent of the Assumption, Rue Chaillot, Champs Elysées. The young novice, who is tall in stature, and bears a strong family resemblance to her cousin, the Marchioness of Douro, proceeded to the gates of the convent in bridal attire, and demanded admittance. Having been received by the superior and the nuns of the order (the latter bearing lighted tapers), she advanced through their ranks to the cross-bearer, and knelt down. After a pause spent in prayer, the community preceded her at a solemn pace into the chapel, chanting hymns. Each nun repaired to her stall, and the novice occupied a seat prepared for her at the foot of the altar, when the usual ceremony took place. She retired to the parlour of the convent in the simple habit of a nun, crowned with a wreath of white flowers, and received visits of congratulation. Amongst those present on the interesting occasion were the Duchess of Montmorency, the Ducs de Fitzjames and Tallyrand, together with several dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church and members of the National Assembly.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

Paris, June 17, 1848.

The English journalists, who have descanted on the last revolution in this country, and have been fain to represent it as a fortuitous outburst that will be short-lived and evanescent, have kept out of view a material fact that goes in a great measure to explain it—namely, the democratical state of opinions and manners in France, which grew out of the Revolution of 1789. This peculiarity, which distinguishes the French from the English people, however little it has been remarked amongst us, has not escaped the attention of French writers, as I now propose to show by a few citations from their works:—

"Whatever revolutions (says G. Beaumont, in his work on Ireland,) may take place in a country, society remains nearly the same, if, when the political institutions are changed, the civil laws are not also modified. Look at the two great revolutions, which during the last two centuries have shaken the world; that of 1649 in England, and 1789 in France. In both countries the popular tempest raged with the like violence—the same enthusiasm on the part of the Reformers—the same levelling spirit abroad—everything was broken in pieces, and trampled under foot; here, as there, men demolished the existing world to find materials for constructing a new—an ideal world, in which justice, reason, and truth would reign supreme; and both countries fell into nearly the same errors, the one with its philosophy, the other with its religion; they seemed mutually to copy each other in their eccentricities, illusions, and sufferings; each offered its holocaust of royal blood—each had its anarchy and its despotism—the one its Napoleon, the other its Cromwell—and each fell back on the past—the one returned to its Stuarts, the other to its Bourbons. The parallel would be complete betwixt the two epochs and people, if it was not that in France there was more glory, and in England less blood.

"Scarcely, however, had Charles II. mounted the throne than English society, for an instant thrown out of its channel, fell back into it, and no vestige of the revolution was seen. Twelve years of reforms, violence, and coups d'état, had passed off like a storm, of which a day of calm weather is sufficient to efface the traces. In France, on the contrary, in spite of the political forms which the old society seeks to revive, another people is revealed to our view; it matters not under what names these forms appear, republic, empire, or monarchy—monarchical France of 1789 became democratical, and will never cease to be otherwise.

"How is it that this difference was so great when the causes appear to be alike? It is because in England, when the rage of political subversion was at its height, the Reformers did not touch the civil laws; they struck down royalty, and left intact the law of primogeniture; whilst in France a change was effected at one and the same time, both in the civil and political order of things. The laws which abolished the feudal servitudes of land, those which substituted in successions equality for privilege, had all been decreed even prior to the republic. These laws riveted themselves in the heart of society—in all that is most unchangeable among a people, namely, in the soil, and domestic relations. The republic passed away, the civil laws remained."

General Arthur Condorcet O'Connor, who has lived in France for nearly fifty years (and who will shortly publish in England a systematic work on the subject now treated of), observes in one published here in 1831:—

"The Constituent Assembly of France in 1791 perceived that the great error of the founders of the English Government of 1688 was in preserving the feudal and unnatural law of primogeniture, incompatible with equality, and consequently with liberty. The Constituent, on the other hand, founded French liberty on the just and paternal law of an equal division of the land amongst all the members of a family. This is what constitutes the immense distinction between the narrow conceptions of the men of 1688, and the profound views of the legislators of 1789. The former, in preserving the principle of inequality, preserves with it the abuses and corruptions which it engenders; the latter fixed the liberties of France upon a basis as broad as the country itself. So long as this law shall exist among them, I defy the English to operate on their representation any reform that will be effectual against extravagance and corruption. See, on the other hand, what guarantees for order and liberty result from the principle adopted by the Constituent. Its action maintains and incessantly extends equality by the division of property: the independence of the people is increased with the easiness of their condition; the blessings of education are extended to millions of individuals formerly plunged in the deepest ignorance, and bent under the yoke of the darkest superstition."

The democratizing effect of the revolution of 1789 is thus appreciated by M. Mignet, in his "Eulogy on Merlin of Douai," the framer of the Law of Succession in the Constituent Assembly:—

"Of all the extraordinary changes that have taken place in our time, the most extensive and complete is doubtless that which renewed in France the constitution of civil society. The revolution consummated the work begun eighteen hundred years ago by religion, and rendered equal before the law the men whom Christianity had rendered equal before God. To efface from the soil all traces of the ancient inequalities—to abolish in families the privileges founded on the priority of birth, and the superiority of sex—to recognise the same rights in those who sprung from the same stock, ought to be the objects of the same affection—to suppress in the state the differences of classes, and to submit the entire of a great nation to a just and uniform rule, not only to proclaim this mighty equality, but to organize it, to divide property, extend well-being, honour labour, and to assign to the rights of each no other limits than the rights of all—this is what has resulted from that revolution which has placed society in France at the head of all the societies in Europe, and has rendered it the most happy as well as the most advanced among them."

M. Tocqueville, in his able work on "Democracy in

America," observes, that "it was the Law of Succession which gave to equality its final consummation" in that country, and he develops his opinion in a very instructive chapter, but too long to be quoted.

In a work alluded to in my last, M. Regnault thus expresses himself on the subject on hand:—

"In France, let a nobleman take a pride in his traditions, or a rich man plume himself on his wealth, we let him enjoy his conceit, and pay no attention to him: in England, the public justifies him by associating itself to his worship, and the lowly sanction by their homage the pride of the great. Thus, what essentially constitutes aristocratic manners is not so much the existence of a certain privileged class, as the acquiescence of the masses in the pretension of the other. Aristocracy is made up of the master who commands, and of the valet who obeys; it is a divinity that has no isolated existence, and which only lives by the breath of its worshippers. What matters it to us that the Faubourg St. Germain believes in its superiority, provided it remains single in that belief? In England the superiority of the nobility is corroborated by the inferior orders who accept it—the servility of the one serving as a compliment to the vanity of the other. Thus organized, the aristocracy form a vast net, which embraces in its folds all the inhabitants of the British islands, of whatever class, rank, or opinion they may be. Aristocracy is in the heart of the merchant as of the lord—of the operative as of the gentleman—of the beggar as of the landowner. It lolls in a chariot, and walks forth in rage—it vaunts itself in Parliament, and gets drunk in the alehouse—it flaunts in the lofty regions of power, and flounders in the dirt of the kennels."

These quotations, to which a host of others of the same import might easily be added, speak for themselves, and require no comment. In a future article I may show that the separate institutions of France, which equally with its present law of succession grew out of the first revolution—such as the National Guard, the army, the ecclesiastical, educational, and judiciary establishments, were all of a democratic character, and consequently antagonistic to monarchy.

GIÖBERTI, THE ITALIAN PATRIOT.—The career of Giöberti is very remarkable. Six or seven years ago he was deprived of his professor's chair at Turin, by the influence of the Jesuits, who found fault with the boldness and originality of his metaphysical theories, though in the main they were those of Rosmini, the foremost philosopher of modern Italy. Deprived of his income and debarred from professional advancement, did he succumb and shrink into hopeless obscurity? Not he. *Cette tête est une puissance* were the words of Mirabeau, and Giöberti felt within him powers and capabilities which convinced him that, single-handed, he was more than a match for an aggregate of mediocrities arrayed against him. He left Turin to the uncontrolled guidance of the fathers, and sought out a free resting-place, exclaiming, in the words of Tully, *Abibo, et ubi invenero liberam civitatem in eā conquiscescam*. He fixed his abode at Brussels, sat down to his desk, and shook all Italy with his pen. His first volumes, printed at Brussels, treated of the pre-eminence and claims of Italy in all the walks of science, art, war, and industry (*del primato, &c.*); these had an enormous circulation in the peninsula, though prohibited by the same influence which ousted him out of his chair. But though some dragons can keep watch and debar access to chairs and pulpits, the printing-press is not to be withheld from the tutorship of intellect; and having touched a chord which vibrated through every Italian heart, Giöberti followed out his inductions by a powerful appeal to his fellow-countrymen to drive out the Germans and repossess their own land, freed from the footsteps of the Vandal. Here the Jesuits were again at work in denouncing and suppressing his book. He followed up the blow by a direct attack on themselves as obstacles to improvement, and as so many agents of Austria. This volume is entitled "*Prolegomena*," and raised a perfect hurricane in the peninsula. Father Curci, a Neapolitan Jesuit, published a volume in reply, which is well written, and even witty; but it fell unnoticed. It only served as a puff to the original work, inasmuch as the walls of Modena, Turin, and Naples, were placarded with the "*Risposta a Giöberti*," when nobody was allowed by the censorship to read the book inculpated, and hence its clandestine demand became still more considerable. The upshot of his writings was to prepare the mind of Italy for the death of Gregory, which he foresaw would necessarily be the signal for an outbreak. Pius IX., in fact, saved the country from a sanguinary convulsion. In the system propounded by Giöberti, from his first work till his last, Italy was called on to form a grand federative union, with the Pope as chairman. This idea caught the religious as well as the political mind of the people, and was the watchword of all subsequent movements. He was the apostle of the new creed, and he has lived to see his theories reduced to practice. He has, with the nib of his goosequill, demolished the Jesuits from the face of the land; though truth compels me to add that, however sensible and judicious was his first work against them (*Prolegomena*), his late book (*Gesuita Moderno*)—the effusion of anger and passion, rather than of reason and philosophy—is but a tissue of absurd exaggerations. This influential man is now the elected President of the Chamber of Peers at Turin, and is nightly serenaded by the Romans; for the last three evenings he has been obliged to come forth on the balcony and address an enthusiastic crowd, who hang on every word, and believe him inspired. He constantly deprecates Republicanism, and exhorts the Romans to confide in the Pontiff and rally round his venerable throne. In this he has been most successful, and has created quite a reaction in favour of Pio Nono, whose popularity required no less an aid than Giöberti could bring to the rescue.—*Correspondent of the "Daily News."*

IRELAND.

THE WAR PRESS.—DUBLIN, June 17.—The tone of the war press to-day keeps pace with the progress of the movement, which, it would be idle to deny, is, by the rapid organization of the treason clubs, becoming daily more formidable. The *Nation* is rampant with joy at the spread, silent but rapid, of these engines of mischief; and, indeed, its columns afford a sufficient apology for the indulgence of a fresh outburst of that "open and advised" abuse of the liberty of the press which has consigned Mr. John Mitchel to a felon's doom. In Dublin alone there are now, it appears, no less than forty clubs, each composed of 300 members, making in the aggregate 12,000 men, accustomed to assemble at least once a week for the avowed purpose of being trained and disciplined to the use of arms. The country also is to be immediately organized; and, with this object in view, emissaries embracing the leaders of the Confederation and two or three of the "fighting men" of the Old Ireland section, are to be despatched to-morrow to all the rural districts to hold meetings to promote the formation of clubs in all the towns and villages in the metropolitan county.—*Times*.

The *Tribune*, too, has become warlike, and urges the establishment of a commissariat, the collection of an ample stock of gunpowder, pikes, &c.

The *Nation*, the organ of the Confederates, has plucked up courage, and exhibits the old spirit in its publication of Saturday. The following is an example:—

The task we have undertaken is not to take up Mr. Mitchel's work (which indeed he left nearly as good as done), but to do our own—that is to say, to labour without pause till we see Ireland organized and battalioned into clubs—to promote and complete the armament of the people—and finally to assist in assembling the council of 300 in the name and on behalf of 300,000 armed Repealers—which, please Heaven, we shall see done before the corn is threshed. And for these purposes we mean to write whatsoever may be necessary, be it felony or otherwise; but above all things to make sure that the work is actually done.

From this and other specimens, it would appear, that treason is now nearly as rife as before the passing of the Felony Act, or the conviction of John Mitchel.

The *Irish Felon* is to appear on Saturday next, and is to follow the same course as the *United Irishman*.

THE UNION TREATY.—So far as can be gathered from the tone of the provincial papers, the Repeal press is all but unanimous in its approval of the proposed coalition of the rival forces, and consequently it may be inferred that public feeling is opposed to the projected "one trial more" of Conciliation-hall—the threatened tears of Mr. John O'Connell notwithstanding. The bishops having, through Dr. Cantwell, already pronounced in favour of the "union," the parish priests will soon follow as a matter of course.

FATHER KENYON has been reinstated in the administration of Templeberry, on writing to Dr. Kennedy his acknowledgment that his public speaking, as reported in the papers, was at variance with sound morality, and with his real sentiments.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN has re-appeared on the political stage. The *Nation* of Saturday contains a warlike missive from that gentleman on the mooted question of the union of Young and Old Ireland.

A USEFUL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION has lately been founded in Galway, for the training of young children in the manufacture of nets and the preparation of fish. The Educational Board have contributed 300 guineas; and various other sums, amounting to £400, have been supplied by the benevolent.

TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN BRIGHT, ESQ., M.P.—This tribute of respect is now ready to be presented. It consists of a library and bookcase, which are on view at the Public Hall, Ballie-street, Rochdale, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th inst., to the subscribers and friends. The bookcase is of oak, and has been made at Chester. On the doors are beautifully carved the initials of Cobden, Villiers, and Bright, besides many devices upon various subjects, such as ships laden with grain, emblems of plenty, &c.

MASSACRE OF THREE MISSIONARIES.—The Sydney papers of the 31st of January, received by the last mail, announce the murder of three English missionaries at the island of St. Christoval, by the natives, in the month of September last. The bodies were afterwards cut up and devoured by the savages. The English attendants on them contrived to effect their escape, and had reached New Granada in the ship "Anonyme," which vessel brought the news to Sydney.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PARK CHAPEL, CAMDEN TOWN.—In common with us our readers will have read with regret the account of the accidental destruction by fire of this handsome and recently-erected place of public worship. The sad event has unhappily involved the esteemed pastor and his congregation in difficulties of a serious and pressing nature, from which, we are sure, the Christian public will render prompt and speedy aid in relieving them. The circumstances of the case will be found detailed in our advertising columns. The occurrence of this unfortunate disaster affords a fitting opportunity to impress upon the trustees of places of public worship, the importance of providing against accidents of a like character. The expense of insurance is now so trifling as to render inexcusable any neglect or false economy which would prevent some necessary precaution being taken against such contingencies.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, June 21, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

The presentation of petitions in favour of Mr. Hume's motion occupied upwards of an hour last night. We subjoin a statement of the places from which they were received:—

Petitions in favour of Mr. Hume's motion for parliamentary reform were presented by Mr. J. WILLIAMS, from Battersea, signed by 2,941 persons, and seven others from places in Anglesea, Merionethshire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire; Mr. THORNE-LLY, 33, from Wrexham, and the adjacent parts, and six from other places; Mr. BARNARD, one from Greenwich; Mr. EVANS, several from places in North Derbyshire; Mr. HENRY, from various places in Lancashire; Lord D. STUART, from Marglebone (signed by Mr. J. Williams, M.P.), St. Pancras, and 13 other places in Middlesex; Mr. M. SUTTON, from Newark; Mr. C. LUSHINGTON, from the Westminster Reform Society, and various parishes in Westminster (20); Mr. M. WILSON, from Clithero; Col. SALWEY, from Egham and other places in Surrey and Suffolk (18); Mr. W. FOX, 200 family petitions from London and other places, and numerous petitions from reform societies in and about the metropolis; Mr. MOWATT, from Dublin and Cornwall; Lord M. HILL, from Evesham; Col. P. THOMPSON, 122 family petitions from Manchester, 32 from Preston, and petitions from Sunderland, Wrexham, Chelsea (2), Howick, &c.; Mr. MUNTE, from Birmingham, signed by 10,000 persons; Mr. COCKBURN, from Southampton, signed by 15,000 persons, Newport, Isle of Wight, and other places; Sir E. N. BUXTON, from Stratford, in Essex; Mr. K. TYNTE, from Bridgewater; Mr. B. OSBORNE, numerous from Middlesex; Mr. BICE from Dover and vicinity (3); Mr. S. ADAIR, from Cambridge borough; Mr. PATILSON, from London; Mr. CLAY, from Hull; Mr. HINDLEY, 27, from Ashton-under-Lyne, and other places in Lancashire; Mr. F. MAULE, from the city of Perth (the right hon. member, although differing from the prayer of the petition, vouched for the respectability of the signatures); the Earl of LINCOLN, from Falkirk Burghs and Hamilton; Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, from places in Norfolk, also from the city of Bristol; Mr. E. DENISON, from Malton; Sir De LACY EVANS, from the parishes of St. James, St. John, and St. Anna, Westminster, and from several places in the country; Sir G. STRICKLAND, from agriculturists in the West Riding; Capt. FITZROY, from Lewes; Sir W. MOLESWORTH, from Suffolk and Lancashire; Dr. BOWRING, 43, from places in the neighbourhood of Manchester; Mr. H. ADAIR, from Ipswich; Mr. WRIGHTSON, from the North Riding; Mr. PUSEY, from Wokingham; Mr. G. THOMPSON, 73 petitions from various parts of England, 40 being petitions on the family principle, and 33 from various large towns; Lord DUN-DEAN, from the city of Bath, one agreed to at a public meeting, and signed by the Mayor and 3,500 inhabitants whose names and residences were given; Mr. HASTIE, from Paisley; Sir J. HANMER, from Holywell, in Flintshire; Sir G. CLERK, from Dover; an Hon. MEMBER, 40 from various places; Lord MELGUND, from Greenock and various other places; Mr. T. EGERTON, from Chester; Mr. DIVETT, Mr. GRAINGER, from Durham; Mr. HEATHCOTE, from Tiverton; Mr. HUTT, from Gateshead; Mr. J. MARTIN, from Tewkesbury; Mr. BLEWITT, from Monmouth; Mr. MILLNER, from York (with 5,000 signatures); Mr. HAYWOOD, from North Lancashire (8 petitions); Mr. J. WOOD, from Stamford; Mr. H. BERKELEY, from the craft of brush-makers, also that of bellows-makers, Bristol; Mr. RICHARDO, from Stoke; Mr. D'EYNCOURT, from the borough of Lambeth; Mr. ELLIOT, from places in Scotland; Mrs. HODGES, from Tunbridge Wells and other places; Mr. BROTHERTON (24), from Salford; Lord NUGENT, from places in Buckinghamshire; Mr. MOWATT, from Falmouth and from Penzance; Mr. AGLIONBY, from Cockerham, Workington, Maryport, and other places in Cumberland, and one petition in favour of the six points; Mr. E. ELLICE, from Coventry; Mr. HENLEY, from a place in Oxfordshire; Mr. COBDEN, from the inhabitants of Watford, Frome (213 electors, 439 non-electors), Frome Selwood, Burnley (1,178); Marsden (229), Chesham (Buckingham), Sheffield (2,000), do. middle class, Chester, Sunderland, by electors, Poiton (Bedford), Rough, Lee, and Barley (Lancashire), Over (Cheshire, 2 petitions, 150), Great Torrington (Devon), Wharton (Cheshire), Denby (Staffordshire), Burwash (Essex), Altrincham (Cheshire), Netherbury [Dorset], Merthyr Tydfil, Barnley-in-the-Willows, Sandhurst and Etchingham (Essex) workmen at Budsey (York, 5 petitions), ditto at Llangollen, ditto at Salford, ditto at Stourport, Sheffield (123), Hay (near Manchester), E. Sanders, Andover, J. Bell, Pimlico, Hammer-smith, by the chairman on behalf of a public meeting, letter-press printers of London (1,000), workmen in the employ of W. Bayly and Brothers, Stalybridge (161), employers and workmen of the Bridgewater foundry, Patricroft, near Manchester (175), Balfour, Stirlingshire, 58 from Stalybridge containing 50 signatures, and a large number of smaller petitions from other parts of the country; Mr. C. PEARSON, from St. Mary's, Welworth, and several other parishes in the borough of Lambeth; Mr. WAKLEY, a great number of petitions from the borough of Finsbury; Mr. HEADLAM, from Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. O'VILLIERS, from Wolverhampton and various places in Staffordshire; Captain PEACHEL, from parishes in Sussex; Mr. J. B. SMITH, from Bannockburn, Dunfermline, and various places in the counties of Stirling and Fife; Mr. EWART, from Dumfries; Lord H. VANE (5 petitions), from places in Durham; Lord J. RUSSELL, from London, Westminster and other places, also one petition praying that a residence in any one place for three months should qualify to vote; the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, from Halifax, issued by the Mayor of the borough, on behalf of a public meeting, praying that the representation might be based on the principles of the document called the People's Charter; Mr. MCGREGOR, from Glasgow; Mr. C. SULLIVAN, from Liskeard and other places in Cornwall; Mr. LABOUCHERE, from Taunton; Mr. WILSON, from Westbury, signed by an individual.—By Lord ASHLEY, a petition, stated to represent the feelings of 300,000 artisans and others of the metropolis, and which the noble lord said he felt it his duty to present, as it was most respectfully and properly worded, though he did not concur in its prayer. The petitioners, after referring to the vast number of persons out of employment, and the consequent distress which they attributed to the competition of foreign manufactures, the fixed price of gold, the non-cultivation of waste lands, and especially to the neglect of the legislature to provide for the employment of the destitute, suggested as the best mode of protecting the rights of labour, the establishment of a labour protection board, the members of which to be elected by the working classes, and to have seats in the House of Commons, *ex officio*, and the president to be a member of the cabinet, the substitution of a graduated property tax for all other taxes, an issue of a currency based on the credit and wealth of the nation, that each trade should appoint a committee to decide as to what should be considered a fair day's work (a laugh)—and to the amount of remuneration, and, finally, praying for the adoption of the principles of the people's charter, the repeal of the legislative union between England and Ireland (a laugh), and for the appointment of a commission to investigate the statements in the petition. The petition was signed on behalf of the delegates of the metropolitan trades by the secretary (Mr. Edwards) and others, whom he (Lord Ashley) had seen, and for whose respectability and intelligence he could answer.—By Sir W. CLAY, from 200 workmen of the Tower Hamlets, praying for reform, and, in addition, for the establishment of a system of universal education.—Mr. P. O'CONNOR, a petition, signed by 3,000 persons; Mr. BRIGHT, from Manchester, signed by 5,000, from special constables of Manchester (who thought there would be less occasion for calling them out to keep the peace, if all the people were satisfied with the Government); from employers and workmen in the county of Derby, and upwards of 250 other petitions from various parts of the country, all in favour of the People's Charter or Mr. Hume's

motion.—Mr. CROPE, from Stroud, on his return from Bedford.—Mr. M. GIBSON, 200 petitions from Manchester and its vicinity; from Yarmouth, signed by 1,500 persons; Mr. HUME, 211 petitions, as follows, with upwards of 20,000 signatures, all genuine, showing the residences and occupations attached, and including the signatures of several magistrates and mayors who presided on the occasions:—Boston, 1,532; Cheltenham, 1,939; Sandwich and Deal (2), 1,093; City of Carlisle, 2,340; Luton, 377; Northwich, 798; Stourbridge, 377; Leamington Priors, 151; Paisley, 1,888; Brechin, 872; Edgware-road, London, 38; Olney, 74; Tavistock, 412; Wigston Magna, Leicester, 138; Cirencester, 274; Pontypool, 156; Tutbury, 200; Cranbrook, 127; Faversham, 154; Whitehaven, 533; Glasgow, 384; Carnarvon, 171; Waltham Abbey, 69; Perth, 93; Hawick, Roxburghshire, 50; Blaby Leicester, 69; The Woods of Kurrilmuir, 84; Alton, 87; Coalbrook Salop, 222; St. Ives, Huntingdon, 110; Coleford, Gloucester, 224; Ross, 258; Uppingham, Rutland, 57; Othry, Somerset, 4; Oakham, Rutland, 46; Lancashire (2), 104; Little Eoin, Derbyshire (2), 64; Over, Cambridge, 37; Sheffield, 63; Sudbury, 138; Madeley, Shropshire, 81; Ventnor, Isle of Wight, 108; Lanarkshire, 219; Lewes, 215; Ayr, 39; Sutton Bridge, Lincoln, 41; Andover, 70; Buntingford, 60; Titchhurst, 31; Manchester, 14; Wellington, Somerset, 16; Watford, 20; Shrewsbury (5), 133; Tunbridge Wells (4), 74; Bridport (22), 22; Maidstone (7), 32; Abingdon (5), 238; Bristol (2), 13; Bath (6), 6; Thornley, Yorkshire (8), 187; Derbyshire (5), 7; Wolverhampton (3), 5; Stoke-upon-Trent, 20; Denny, Stirlingshire (2), 33; Stratford, 11; Tunbridge Wells, 20; Berwick, 23; Whitehaven (3), 22; Hammersmith (4), 88; Merthyr Tydvil (2), 40; Worcester, 1; Camberwell (2), 2; Deptford, 1; Wootton Bassett (2), 5; Glasgow, 1; Stafford, 1; Leicester, 1; London (57), 976; Spalding, 126; total signatures, 19,156.—[This list of petitions is necessarily imperfect, from the circumstance of their being in numerous instances presented *en masse*, and from the impossibility of hearing correctly in all cases the places (when named) from whence they proceeded, or their numbers.]

Mr. HUME rose, at half-past six o'clock, to submit to the House the motion of which he had given notice, and which was couched in the following terms:—

That this House, as at present constituted, does not fairly represent the population, the property, or the industry of the country, whence has arisen great and increasing discontent in the minds of a large portion of the people; and it is therefore expedient, with a view to amend national representation, that the elective franchise shall be so extended as to include householders; that votes shall be taken by ballot; that the duration of Parliaments shall not exceed three years; and that the apportionment of members to population shall be made more equal.

In so doing, the hon. gentleman expressed his conviction that the number of petitions which had been presented on that, and on the previous evening, conclusively showed, notwithstanding the unfortunate declaration of Lord John Russell about a month ago, that some interest was taken throughout the country at large on the subject of further Parliamentary reform. He could state, with perfect sincerity, that no arrangement had been made by those with whom he acted for getting up such petitions, nor had any organization been resorted to for such a purpose; and he trusted that the House would agree with him, that the noble lord's statement had been completely answered by the petitions presented to it. It was not to create unnecessary disturbance or agitation that he had consented to bring forward the motion which stood upon the paper in his name. For many years back the public peace had been frequently disturbed by the political discontent of large masses—a discontent which could not exist without a cause—and which it was important as speedily as possible to allay. It well became Parliament, in the present state of Europe, to consider whether the complaints in which these disturbances had originated were well founded. If well founded, it would be unwise and impolitic to suffer them to continue. The honourable gentleman then contrasted our condition with that of the other states of the continent, attributing the tranquillity and safety of England for many years past to the absence of reliance on the part of the Government upon great military establishments. But latterly we had been imitating our continental neighbours in becoming a military people, from which, unless we retraced our steps, he anticipated the most deplorable consequences. He had no desire to indulge in a wholesale denunciation of the Reform Bill. Although not all, it had ensured some of its purposes. It had effected one great object in securing the peace of the kingdom. But it should have been carried further; and it was because it had not been carried further that he now submitted his motion for further reform to the House. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to lay down his canons of representative Government. Parliament was but the mere instrument whereby the country was to be governed. By the theory of the constitution, it purported to be full and fair representation of the people. By the practice of the constitution, it only represented a section of the people. It were better to have no Parliament at all, than to have one which misrepresented the people. Again, taxation and representation should go together. Every one who was liable to be called upon to defend or serve the State, either by devoting a portion of his property or his personal services in its behalf, should be represented in the legislature. Parliament would thus stand, as it should stand, upon the broadest possible basis. But how stood the case? Instead of justice being done to all classes, five out of every six of the adult males of the kingdom were unrepresented in Parliament. He then quoted many weighty authorities to show that the extension of the suffrage, for which he contended, was not a favour, but a right. After which, he proceeded to demonstrate, by a variety of illustrations, the startling and indefensible inequalities which characterised the distribution of the representation, drawing several of his proofs, in this respect, from Mr. Alexander Mackay's pamphlet on the State of the Representation, to which, as containing an accurate account of the constitution of the House, he directed the attention of honourable

members. What he called upon the House to do was, to extend the suffrage and equalize the representation. At present the suffrage rested on no particular or intelligible basis, there being now no less than eighty-five different kinds of suffrage. As thus constituted, the suffrage was complicated, difficult to be obtained, and only to be preserved at great expense, both of time and money. Instead of this, it should be simple, uniform, and easy to be obtained and defended. He would counsel the House to adopt a uniform rule of suffrage. He thought that every male person of full age, of sound mind, and unconvicted of crime, who occupied a house, or a part of a house, and was rated to the poor for twelve months, should be registered as an elector for twelve months, and be entitled to vote for that period; and that for the purpose of securing the franchise under this rule, every lodger should be entitled to claim to be rated to the poor. They should abolish all existing qualifications in boroughs, and substitute in their stead the principle which he had just enunciated. It would admit a large class within the pale of the franchise who were now excluded, and whose admission, according to his estimate, to the extent of two millions of additional voters, would only strengthen the institutions of the country by adding to the numbers of those attached to law and order. The extension of the suffrage was, in his opinion, the great point, to which others were subsidiary. He then justified his conjunction of all the four points in one resolution. In that resolution the committee, in whose behalf he was then speaking, had merely embodied the principle, leaving it to the country afterwards to say how far they should go. He did not seek to effect any violent changes, which were always to be deprecated. He would not disturb the present distribution of the representation between the three kingdoms; nor would he do away with the distinction in the House between the town and the county. But he would so apportion the representation between the boroughs as to render each constituency sufficiently extensive to be independent. There was no difficulty in effecting this. To a certain extent it had already been done in Scotland and Wales. If leave were given him to bring in a bill, he would have the whole matter cut and dry for them in its different provisions. If this point was not so important as the extension of the suffrage, it was not far from it. But both these would be imperfect reforms, unless the voter were protected by the ballot. As to triennial parliaments, he could only justify them on the score of their being more convenient than if they were made annual. These were the four points of his resolution, to which he would add a fifth, the abolition of property qualification. He saw no reason why, in this respect, there should be one rule for Scotland and another for the rest of the country. He concluded by warning the House against the danger of resisting, in the present crisis of the world's affairs, a measure of further parliamentary reform, of which reason, policy, and expediency were all in favour, and the adoption of which would give security to our institutions, many of which were excellent, and ought to be preserved. If the Ministers were faithful councillors to her Majesty, they would at once advise her to make concessions to a people who would be grateful for them. Let them not delay until an exasperated people were driven to seek by coercion that which might be denied to reason. The honourable gentleman resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.

Dr. BOWRING seconded the motion.

Mr. DRUMMOND was not able to satisfy himself as to whether Mr. Hume regarded the elective franchise as a right or a trust. This was not the first time that his attention had been directed to the extension of the suffrage and the shortening of the duration of Parliaments, he himself having written and published a pamphlet on those subjects in 1829. In the present state of the world's affairs they had assumed a degree of importance which, in ordinary times, they would not possess. They were subjects which they would all be called upon to discuss at the next elections. It was worth while to consider from whom the demands embodied in the resolution proceeded. They were in the first place, persons who, from various causes, were suffering great distress, and who were clamorous for something to remedy that distress. Those who led this class were not themselves the sufferers, but it was the mass of suffering endured by those whom they led which alone gave importance to their leading. There was another class, that of the intellectual operatives, who were unrepresented, and who also were clamorous for something to better their physical condition, which was the great and the only object which they had in view. They were mistaken, however, in their mode of pursuing it. The other class was that of a higher order, and more dangerous description—the class of intellectual speculators, led by, if not chiefly composed of, doctors without patients, and lawyers without briefs. These being the three classes who were now agitating, the next thing to consider was, what it was they were agitating for. As to the extension of the franchise, he saw no hope for it, after passing the Reform Bill, but that they should consent to that point. So far as they could define property, so far should the right be extended. With regard to a shorter duration of Parliaments, he thought that they were not thrown back sufficiently often upon their constituents. The House was too much separated from the people. To bring them more together, he thought it necessary to shorten the duration of Parliament to three years or one, he did not care which, both having at one time been the practice of the constitution. They must not give power to those who

had no property. To give them power would lead to the subversion of property, and the ultimate subversion of society. The other two points of the honourable gentleman's motion tended to give power to those who should not possess it, and it was on this account that, assenting to the other two, he could not concur in them. It was a fallacy to suppose that there was any necessary connexion between an alteration in the constitution of the House and the diminution of taxation. Nor could the House have the power of relieving the distresses of the people, constitute it how they would. To say that it had the power was a delusion palmed off upon the people, as it was to teach them that anything but misery was the lot of the great mass of mankind.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL observed that he rose thus early in the debate, because the House was entitled to an explanation from him of his views with regard to the honourable gentleman's motion. But first as to the petitions presented to the House, it did not appear that, except for the Charter, any great number of petitions had been presented during the early part of the session. With regard to those which had since been presented, and to the meetings which had been held to support the motion of the honourable gentleman, they were attended by two remarkable incidents—the first, a studied misrepresentation of what had fallen from him about a month ago; and the other, that, although the meetings were called to support the honourable gentleman's motion, they generally ended with a vote in favour of the Charter. His declaration had not been against all reform:—

The words I used were—"My belief is, that the middle and working classes desire that there should be a gradual progress of reform; that this House should give its attention to the questions before it, and that on peace and tranquillity depend their interests." [cries of "Read on."] Of course I do not deny that which has been stated over and over again, that I expressed my belief that the country, namely, the middle and working classes, were not in favour of the People's Charter, or the plan of the hon. member for Montrose; but that declaration has been used as if it were a declaration against all reform; whereas I went on to say, after having excluded the specific measures, that the people desired a gradual progress in reform, and in using that term I excluded no species of reform, neither parliamentary nor fiscal, nor any other kind of reform which it might be useful to adopt. But so great has been the misunderstanding or misconstruction of what I said, that at the Marylebone meeting, the hon. member for Montrose moved a resolution, which begun thus—"That the Prime Minister, having stated his opinion that the people require no extensive measures of political and fiscal reform, it is hereby resolved," and so on. The hon. gentleman, having heard what I said, and accurately knowing what I said, really should have taken more pains. When that resolution was put into his hand, he should have said, "This is a resolution contrary to the fact, I know it to be so [hear, hear]; it is impossible for me to move it as it stands."

Mr. HUME.—I can only say, it is consistent with the fact, to my knowledge ["order, order"].

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—He concurred with Mr. Hume that to the Reform Bill was chiefly attributable the peace of the country in the present crisis. But the honourable gentleman had made an admission of the power of the electors, under the Reform Bill, to return to Parliament members who might fairly represent them, which should induce the House to pause ere it listened to a proposal for further reform. The honourable gentleman's plan, as detailed to the House, did not accord with the abstract propositions which he enunciated as the basis of his scheme. One of these propositions contended for the right of voting without qualification. But the honourable gentleman himself proposed a qualification. And if there might be one qualification, why not another? And what was there in that proposed by the hon. gentleman which showed it to be preferable to the existing qualification? The proposition submitted was vague and indefinite, pointing out distinctly, neither those who were to be included in, nor those who were to be excluded from, the franchise. He differed entirely from the hon. gentleman as to the foundation of his whole scheme. In his opinion, what every person of full age was entitled to in this country, as well indeed as the whole population, was the best possible Government, and the best legislation which it was possible for it to give them. The mixed constitution of England had for a long period provided for the happiness of its people. He had always felt how difficult a matter it was to alter in any way the adjustment of the different powers of the State. He besought the House therefore to approach with care and deliberation the discussion of any scheme for its alteration. Viewing the matter from this point, the question for them to consider was, whether a Parliament elected by householders and lodgers would be a better Parliament than such as was returned by the present body of electors. If they conceded universal suffrage, he could not see how they could avoid the division of the country into equal electoral districts, and he had no hesitation in saying that a Parliament springing from such sources would not be as good a Parliament as that which resulted from the present system. The inequality, which characterised the distribution of the representation, instead of being accompanied by the evils attributed to it, gave rise to many advantages. He could not follow the honourable gentleman in detail through all his propositions. As to the ballot, he thought that it would be no effectual

remedy against intimidation. As to shorter Parliaments, whilst it might be advisable that members should be frequently thrown back upon their constituents, it was also desirable that there should be some stability in the policy of the country. The present duration of Parliaments, in his opinion, gave it that stability. If they were to change that duration at all, he thought that it would be better to take one year instead of three years, the latter being about the worst proposition, in this respect, that could be made. He was satisfied with the present duration of Parliaments, and would certainly give no vote in favour of departing from it. He would also put the question raised by the honourable gentleman to another test, to which he could not refuse to subject it. The reform of Parliament took place in 1832. Had the House of Commons showed itself since that time to be the mere tool of the aristocracy—a bigot afraid to enter upon any reform, or indifferent to improvements? No one who considered the changes which had been effected since that time could justly lay such charges against the reformed House of Commons. What Mr. Hume proposed would effect a great change in the constitution. He, on the other hand, was for gradual reform. When he had been most attacked for finality, he had proposed, in his letter to the electors of Stroud, in 1839, either to disfranchise the freemen, or to make them the representatives of the industrious mechanics in our large manufacturing towns who were not entitled to vote at present. He had also said that the £10 franchise was too much fettered by restriction, and that the system of registration was complicated and vexatious. From 1839 to the present day neither Mr. Hume nor his colleagues had brought forward any proposition for the reconstruction of the House of Commons. Nor had he (Lord J. Russell). Yet it appeared to him that the public mind was now turned to the subject, and that the time was at hand, if it had not already come, when some reforms of the nature to which he had just alluded must be made in the representative system. The inquiries which the House was then making into the proceedings of some corrupt boroughs would give it further information, and then it would know whether it should disfranchise those boroughs, or only the freemen of them. The great defect in the Reform Bill appeared to him to be that it had reduced too much the variety of the right of voting under the old constitution. He thought that by some variety of suffrage, such as by making the freemen the representatives of our industrial classes in the large towns, or by establishing the accumulations in the savings' banks, or by some other mode of the same kind, we might extend the franchise without injuring the basis of our representation. He was, therefore, not disposed to say that you could not beneficially alter or improve the Reform Act; but he was not prepared at present to introduce bills to carry the amendments which he had mentioned into effect. This was not the moment, when such dangerous opinions respecting capital and wages and labour were afloat, to make great and extensive changes in the construction of the House of Commons, which, he believed, represented the nation fairly. The advantages of our constitution were to ourselves invaluable. The stability of our institutions amid the existing convulsions of the world had excited the admiration of every lover of peace and order in every nation, and therefore he hoped that the House would do nothing to diminish that admiration or lose that respect. He trusted that the House would not select the present as the time for making a reform, which stopped, indeed, short of the Charter, but which must ultimately terminate in it; but that it would think it due to the other branches of the Legislature, and to that great people of which it was the representative, to give a decided negative to this resolution.

Mr. Fox would have been better pleased if Lord John Russell had declared more explicitly the extent of the reforms which he had in contemplation, and the results which he anticipated from them. He also regretted that Lord John Russell had scarcely touched on the question, whether individual classes were properly represented in that House. Now, the question then before the House was this:—"Are the working classes of this country represented as they ought to be; and, if they are not, can they be so represented without injury to our institutions?" He (Mr. Fox) declared that they were not represented—that they were Helots in the land—that they were serfs on the soil which bred them—and that they had nothing to do with the laws except to obey them. He then proceeded, in a speech of great eloquence, to contend that this system was unjust to the unenfranchised, and injurious to the whole community; and proved, at some length, that all the reasons which Lord John Russell had urged for reform—first in 1832, and afterwards in 1839—existed in still greater force at present. He therefore implored the House to emancipate its serfs, and so to make of Englishmen a united nation. If it did so, it might arm the whole population, in the full confidence that, if war should betide us, they would roll back the tide of it with disgrace and confusion upon our enemies.

Mr. Disraeli observed that the best answer to Mr. Fox's rhetorical address was the resolution of Mr. Hume, which was a project enfranchising one portion of the population, and raising a stronger barrier than ever against those whom it excluded from the suffrage. It was not for him to attack or defend the Reform Bill—it was enough for him to

obey it. Still he would avail himself of the present opportunity to make a few observations on the project which had been brought forward for its amendment with so much preparation, but which he was sure was not understood by Mr. Fox who was so eloquent on the emancipation of our serfs. He then proceeded to show the fallacy of the complaints on which this new Reform movement was based, and which were the increase in our public expenditure and the increase in our taxation. In the year 1828 our taxation was £49,500,000; at present it was only £47,000,000, and that, too, so redistributed as to work in every case in favour of the working classes. Our expenditure had been stationary, and, therefore, the popular plea for this change was not true. He then pointed out to the House that there was no charm, not even that of novelty, in the project of Mr. Hume, which was not conceived in the spirit of the age or calculated to meet the wants of the people. As to the vote by ballot, he was surprised to find that Mr. Hume had forgotten the influence of a free press, which was the best guardian against intimidation and corruption. As to short Parliaments, he would not touch further upon them than to say that the old Tories had always been favourable to them. He then proceeded in one of his happiest veins of sarcasm to ridicule the project for electoral districts, contending that under such a system we should have a House of Commons which either would not be able to govern the country, or which the country would not be willing to obey. After showing that the measure, proposed by Mr. Hume, were crude, unsatisfactory, and insufficient to satisfy the popular longings, he proceeded to explain the results to which they must of necessity lead. The movement was decidedly a middle-class movement, and was intended to aggravate the power of that body, which had told the country that the present Government was a middle-class Government, and that it should work out middle-class objects. He then made the House merry with a ludicrous description of the mode in which the agitation on this subject had been got up, and continued and concluded a speech full of wit and eloquence by declaring his determination to vote against Mr. Hume's resolution.

Mr. OSBORNE moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Hume hoped the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) would give up some Government night for the continuance of the debate (cries of "Go on," and "Divide").

Lord J. RUSSELL said that in the present state of public business he could not consent to give up a Government night for the discussion of the honourable gentleman's resolutions [renewed cries of "Divide"].

Mr. CORDEN thought no one in the House would deny that this subject excited a hundred times more interest out of doors than the West India question [cries of "No, no," and "Divide"]. Hon. members were now more in the habit of speaking than they were formerly, and he would suggest that the inconvenience of these adjourned debates might be avoided by the adoption of a resolution putting some limit on the length of speeches [laughter and cries of "Oh, oh!"] One hon. gentleman had spoken nearly two hours, and as a very small portion of that time had been devoted to the question before the House, he (Mr. Corden) thought there was some excuse for those hon. members who were anxious that the debate should be adjourned [hear, hear].

The gallery was then cleared, but no division took place, and the debate was adjourned to Friday.

Mr. B. OSBORNE gave notice that on an early day he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of church-rates; and Sir W. MOLESWORTH, that he would submit his motion on colonial reform on Monday next.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to Lord Ingestre, intimated that the West India mail would not be detained beyond this day, but he could not give any promise that a war steamer should be despatched afterwards with the result of the debate on the sugar question.

INQUEST ON THE REV. G. PAYNE, D.D.

Through the courtesy of the publisher of the *Plymouth Journal* we have received an account of the inquest upon this venerable servant of God, who, as detailed elsewhere, expired suddenly on Sunday night. The following are the most material portions of the evidence produced before the coroner and jury on Monday:—

Frances Payne was the first witness who was called and examined. She was very much affected by her distressing bereavement. I am a daughter of the deceased, and am twenty-six years of age. My father was either sixty-seven or sixty-eight years of age—sixty-seven I think. He was a Dissenting minister connected with the Independents. His state of health had been very indifferent for some time past. He preached at Mount-street Chapel last evening, and I was with him. He left the Chapel about eight o'clock; he walked home to Wyndham-place; I accompanied him; he complained on the way both there and back, he could scarcely get along his breath was so bad. We arrived home at nearly nine o'clock; the deceased had a little brandy-and-water, and went to bed almost immediately—before ten o'clock. He complained after he came home, but he did not wish for a medical man to be sent for. He has once or twice been attended by Mr. Sheppard, the surgeon. I did not see him after he was in bed; the last time I saw my father alive was at his bed-room door when he went up stairs; we parted affectionately. This morning, about the early dawn, I heard a slight noise, and I went into his room; he appeared to me to be asleep, but was gasping. I remained there about ten minutes, and as he seemed quite easy and quiet, I came away. I can-

not say exactly what o'clock that was, but I think it was between three and four. He always slept with his bedroom door unlocked. I went back to my bed-room and went to bed. I went into his room again about eight o'clock this morning, and I thought he was asleep then and I left him again. A few minutes afterwards I went in and stayed there for nearly half an hour watching. I was close by the bed, and remained there; I did not know what to make of it; the servant was coming up the stairs, and she came in with me, and she looked on my father and he was found to be dead. He was then lying on his back as he now is, with his hands upon his chest. He did not appear to have struggled at all; he was lying just in the same way. The body viewed this afternoon by the coroner's jury is the body of the deceased. I have not the slightest reason to doubt that my father died from natural causes. The servant behaved very kindly to him indeed.

The testimony of Susan Hosking, the servant of the family, was to a similar effect. She said that the deceased had been very poorly of late, and complained much of an attack of inflammation.

The Coroner thought that this evidence was quite sufficient to satisfy the jury as to the cause of the death of the deceased; but Mr. T. Blackwell, a friend of Dr. Payne's, said that Mr. Clarke, the senior student, might be able to give some additional evidence, and that gentleman was therefore called in, though his statement was not taken down, as both the Coroner and the jury deemed it unnecessary.

Mr. Clarke's statement was as follows:—"I saw Dr. Payne last evening after the service. I expected him home about a quarter after eight o'clock, after I returned from Stonehouse Chapel, but he did not return till about ten minutes after nine—in fact Miss Payne left him in the square and ran home to get some brandy, and she stated that he had stopped on the road a great many times. When he reached home he threw himself into the easy chair, and sent for his great coat. He then said he felt as he had never felt before. I asked him if I should go and get Mr. Sheppard, and he said not to night. About ten minutes after that he said he was easier, and then he said he would not have any supper, but asked me to stay and take supper. I declined, and said I was going to the college. He then asked me to stay and perform family worship, which I did; Miss Payne read and I prayed, after which I left. I saw the body of deceased at half-past eight this morning; it was exactly the same as it is now."

The Coroner here said there was quite enough in the evidence of the first two witnesses to satisfy the minds of the jury that the deceased died from the natural visitation of God, and a verdict to that effect was accordingly returned.

Mr. JOHN THOROGOOD, the church-rate martyr, who was imprisoned for nearly two years in the common jail, at Chelmsford, for the non-payment of 5s. 6d. church-rates, was kindly entertained at tea, by the respected minister, at the Chapel, Upper Brixham, together with that portion of the congregation who felt disposed to remain to compliment the honest man, who could thus cheerfully and nobly endure great suffering for conscience sake, as did the earlier disciples of Christ.—*Western Times*.

THE BETHNAL-GREEN RIOTERS.—On Saturday the trial of the prisoners charged with rioting at Bonner's-fields took place at the Old Bailey. The prisoners placed at the bar were George Couling, 25—William Moston, 20—Dennis Callaghan, 22—Charles Bingley, 15—Thomas Jones, 19—Henry Illman, 33—Henry Whitehead, 19—George Blackburn, 19—John Kingston, 26—and Thomas Hayes, 30. They were indicted for riotously and tumultuously assembling together on Sunday, the 4th of June, and with assaulting divers police constables in the execution of their duty. Witnesses were called to speak to the character of the defendants, and according to their testimony they were all industrious, well-conducted young men. The Common-Serjeant, in summing up, told the jury that, if they considered the evidence established the fact of the presence of all or any of the defendants at the meeting, he was bound to inform them that such presence, in law, rendered them guilty of the offence imputed to them. The jury, after deliberating about ten minutes, returned a verdict of "Guilty" against all the prisoners, but recommended them to mercy, with the exception of Illman, who struck the constable with an iron bar. The Common-Serjeant said he should consider what sentence ought to be pronounced.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.—A crowded and enthusiastic meeting, attended by several members of the body corporate, and other influential inhabitants of the town, was held at Nottingham on Monday evening, for the purpose of forming a branch of the "People's League." The right hon. Lord Ranelagh presided, and amongst the speakers were Mr. Alderman Knight, Mr. Alderman Judd, Mr. G. Gill, Mr. G. Hart, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Alderman Cullen, and several Chartist leaders. The latter contributed to make the meeting a harmonious one. At a great meeting held at Liverpool on Monday, the Chartists carried an amendment by a small majority, against a resolution approving of every man's right to the suffrage and of Mr. Hume's motion.

Mr. JAMES EDWIN TUCKER, of Homerton College, has received and accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the church and congregation assembling at Godmanchester Independent Chapel, Huntingdon, and commenced his labours on Lord's-day, June 18th.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

We have a large supply of Irish and Foreign Oats fresh in this week, but only middling of other grain.

The Wheat trade is not so lively to-day as during the last week; prices are, however, unaltered. Several of the cargoes of Oats are coming to hand much out of condition, and such are selling at reduced rates, but fine corn is fully as dear. Other articles without variation. Arrivals this week:—

Wheat, 2,310 qrs. English; 2,550 qrs. Foreign. Barley, 80 qrs. English; 8,640 qrs. Foreign. Oats, 900 qrs. English; 3,000 qrs. Irish; 17,890 qrs. Foreign. Flour, 1,670 sacks.

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The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1848.

SUMMARY.

THE great West Indian question is now before Parliament—the Whig Cabinet have proposed their Whig-like remedy for the relief of the planters' distress—all parties, of course, are dissatisfied—and equally of course, Lord John Russell is gradually hardening into consistent obstinacy. By the naturally baneful operation of slavery in years gone by, by the diversion of capital from all pursuits in the West Indies but that of sugar-growing, effected by a high protective duty on foreign sugars, by the utter failure of Coolie immigration, by wasteful processes of labour, and extravagant habits of managing estates, and finally, by the ruin which has overtaken several of the great West Indian firms in common with others of equal extent and pretensions, in consequence of our late monetary crisis, the planters have been brought into a hard condition. To rely upon themselves in the hour of their exigency has not been their wont. They were always dandled on the knee of protection—always rickety, even when fat—and always accustomed, when threatened with hard times, to run pouting to the mother country, and burst out into a roar for maternal aid and interference. They have not outgrown their old habits. Other interests suffer and submit—the planters suffer, and clamour for legislative assistance. They have feed the press. They have the ear of Parliament. They have even made some impression upon the Whigs. So they are to have, in addition to the £160,000 already advanced to them without the consent of the Commons, some half-million more as a loan for promoting negro immigration—their present annually diminishing protective duty is to be slightly modified in their favour—some other peddling arrangements, contradictory of sound free-trade principles, are to be made in their behalf, and they are gradually to emerge from ruin into prosperity. Such, divested of all technicalities, is the substance of Lord John Russell's measure, submitted to the House of Commons on Friday night. It has the stamp of Whiggism indelibly imprinted upon it. It is a congeries of small and paltry deviations from sound principle—unsettling everything—satisfactory to no one—intended to please all. A perfect storm of vituperation assailed the Colonial budget from every quarter of the House. Free-traders, protectionists, planters, immigrationists, anti-slavery men, and economists—all, all, covered the patch-work of Lord John with ridicule and abuse. Two nights have already been devoted to the exposure of its paltry absurdities, and unprofitable inconsistencies. What will become of it in the end it passes our sagacity to conjecture. That Ministers will be beaten upon it, is far from improbable—but whether they succeed or fail, certain it is that they have provoked but one opinion on a much more important question than that of the sugar-growing interests—we mean, their own melancholy incapacity for conducting with dignity and advantage the government of the country. An appropriate termination of their political existence it would be, that they should unwittingly stumble into a treacle-pot and be smothered.

Of a totally different calibre and character is their proposed measure for the abolition of the Navigation-laws. Here there is some display of vigour, some regard to principle, some boldness and reach of intention. To what, or to whom, the country is indebted for the draft of this bill we know not, but it is the best promise of the session. As such it will not—so says rumour—be permitted to pass the House of Lords; to which place, in-

deed, it is but slowly making its way. All the good measures of the Whigs are destined to strangulation before they see life—the bad, the repressive, which are the vast majority, are all that the country ordinarily derives from their tenure of office.

The Health of Towns Bill, at least in its present state, scarcely deserves to be cited as an exception. It is but a legislative assertion of a principle, which, loudly as its importance is vouched for, may possibly turn out unsound. At all events, the measure, as it leaves the House of Commons, cannot well be worked for sanitary purposes. It will probably be left for some future administration to shape it into a practicable law.

The attention of our representatives has been also turned, during the past week, to a proposed method of cleansing and purifying some half-dozen delinquent constituencies. Electoral corruption is a crime, not when committed, but when detected. Derby, Leicester, and Sir J. Hanmer's bill, have been once again before the House. We need hardly stay to comment upon the discussions here. The subject involved is dealt with in another column.

A considerable number of public meetings, and those for the most part important and gratifying ones, have been held during the past week in various parts of the country, in favour of Mr. Hume's motion for Parliamentary reform. From the general tenour of them, as reported in the provincial papers, we gather that there is no very decided feeling anywhere prevalent for the adoption of household suffrage as the basis of national representation. The scheme seems to be acquiesced in for the simple reason that it has been proposed. No class will take upon itself the responsibility of standing in the way. But "God speed" is but frigidly pronounced by any. The spirit of the meetings, freely expressed, is, "This, if we must—a better than this, if we could." The formal resolutions almost invariably fall short of the speeches. These are tame—those are animated. These smack of expediency—those are vital with the breath of true principles.

Our French neighbours do not at present progress very hopefully in the settlement of the great questions now awaiting their decision. There seems to be a general distrust and want of harmony between the leading actors in political affairs, which forbode continued difficulties, and perhaps prolonged distress. The National Assembly appears to be guided by no settled and intelligible principle in their decisions. One day they vote for the expulsion of the Orleans family, the younger members of which are guiltless of any overt act against the Republic, and shortly after, decide on admitting Louis Napoleon to his seat as a representative, although it is notorious that his partisans are engaged in extensive intrigues to elevate him to supreme power. By their votes they weaken the authority of the Executive Commission, but refuse to show such a want of confidence in its policy as would warrant its resignation. Such a method of proceeding is unsatisfactory in the extreme. Louis Napoleon has, by an act of prudence and moderation scarcely to be expected from him, relieved the Government and country from the most pressing difficulty of the hour. But the danger is only postponed. The people are impatient of delay in settling the future constitution of the State, and seem disposed to place reliance upon the promises of any party who will undertake to improve their position. It is undeniable that the pretensions of Louis Napoleon find numerous and influential abettors both in Paris and in the departments. The French people forget that it is easier to overturn a throne than establish a new constitution, and to restore to a country its lost credit and prosperity. It depends, probably, more upon the prompt measures and cordial co-operation of the Government and the Assembly, than upon the intrigues of the enemies of the Republic, whether further outbreaks take place. The restoration of public confidence can hardly be expected until the National Assembly have decided upon the bases of the future constitution; and it will be some relief to the well-wishers of the young Republic to hear that this important question is likely to be brought under immediate discussion. An outline of the scheme propounded by the committee will be found elsewhere. It comprises the principal features of the plan which has already been made public.

Northern Europe is still a prey to revolutionary commotion. The Schleswig-Holstein dispute becomes daily more involved and serious in its aspect, threatening to terminate in a war between Russia and the Germanic Confederation. The great leviathan of the North continues his mysterious and gigantic preparations on the frontier. Berlin has again been the scene of outbreak and bloodshed, for which there seems to have been no very adequate cause; while gloom and dissatisfaction brood over the whole Prussian dominions. The King is distrusted—his Ministers fail to inspire trust—the Constituent Assembly do nothing—and all confidence between the various classes of society appears, for the time, to have ceased. In the German

Parliament, which comprises the *élite* of the statesmanship and intellect of the empire, nothing important has yet been settled, unless the unanimous resolve to create a German navy be so regarded. In Southern Germany, revolution and disorganization are still the rule rather than the exception, and matters are evidently approaching a crisis, which will favour the designs of Nicholas in still further extending his already overgrown dominions.

The successes of Charles Albert against the Austrians have, to some extent, been counter-balanced by the surrender of Vicenza to General Radetsky, who is carrying fire and sword through the Venetian territory. It is possible that the King of Sardinia is not unwilling that the new Republic of Venice shall be made to feel their inability to cope with their Austrian invaders, in order that he may overcome their repugnance to acknowledge his authority. He is evidently disposed to put a price upon the aid which he is capable of extending to the invaded territory, and as Venice is not in a position to decline his assistance, we shall probably learn ere long that she has followed the example of Lombardy, in yielding up her independence to the exigency of her present circumstances.

A RESPONSE WITHOUT ENTHUSIASM.

Two things are necessary to a distinct echo,—the first, a sufficient volume and clearness of sound to awaken response—the second, such a relative arrangement of material surface to it, as shall send back the reverberation in a direct line to the speaker. Where the original utterance is confused, the replication cannot be clear; or, where the disposition of the mass upon which the voice falls turns it off at a wrong angle, no echo can be expected to follow. Wherever the two conditions are united, the laws of nature may be trusted to secure the desired result. Sound will reply to sound, as face answers to face in water.

In the social, political, or moral world, the same conditions obtain. He who would move to tears, must himself weep—he who would wake up enthusiasm, must make his appeal to some emotion or sympathy of our common nature capable of evincing it. A noble principle, feebly, hesitatingly, or obscurely enounced, will not secure a firm, decided, definite response. An address, however urgent, to the meaner passions, will never rouse into energetic action those which we esteem the nobler. National enthusiasm may be fired by the palpable aptness of a truth to our sense of right, or to our present circumstances—and even when this condition is absent, it may be kindled by the obvious wisdom, worth, and ardour of the men who proclaim it; but a common-place sentiment, enforced by merely common-place activities, can produce nothing whatever beyond a common-place result.

Lord John Russell's cool and curt challenge to the country, and Mr. Hume's brief appeal, have not issued in all the consequences many had expected from them. There has been a response, it is true—an audible response—loud and full-toned enough to deprive the foes of progress of all plausible pretext for affirming that the heart of the country is indifferent to the question of Parliamentary reform. But although general, it has been far from unanimous. There has been body in it, but no exuberance of life. The most hopeful will hardly characterise it as enthusiastic. It has not been of that unmistakeable kind which paralyzes all idea of successful resistance. It will not awe a reluctant legislature. It will not seize and bear away with it, a coy and hesitating press. It is not thunder. It scarcely indicates concealed power. A far-seeing statesman might detect in it reason enough to alter his course, and tack about—but a short-sighted and self-sufficient one will not feel himself obliged to heed it. It is not, all things considered, a failure—but it is at as far a remove from a triumph. It cries "Aye" to Mr. Hume's motion—but it does so rather mechanically. The glad, grateful, passionate, decisive shout of assent is nowhere to be heard.

Why is this? Is it true, after all, as the enemies of progression affirm, that the nation affects not organic change—discerns no need of it—detects no promise in it? Such is not by any means the conclusion drawn by our judgment from the premises before us. We look in vain for evidence, direct or incidental, of any appreciable amount of public satisfaction with, or confidence in, the present system of representation. A feeling of distrust in regard to the proceedings of the House of Commons, as now constituted, is universal. No man has hardihood enough to vindicate its wisdom or its patriotism. The most handsome thing that truthfulness can say of it is, that it is endured—put up with as a wretched instrument because a better one is not at hand, and cannot be had without some expense. It is not, then, from the absence of a desire for change that the seeming sluggishness of public feeling proceeds. For this result we must search for other causes.

Notwithstanding all that we have heard or read

to the contrary, we attribute the comparative inertness of the national will on the question of Parliamentary reform, to the utter want of a just and intelligible principle in the measure of reform sought to be obtained. We are not insensible to the fears of the middle class. We know more than we like of their prejudices. Our eyes are not wholly closed to their faults. But this one thing we must say of them—that save where their own immediate and personal interests are involved, no appeal has more power with them than that which addresses itself to the conscience. Sense of convenience will move them to active exertion, but then the convenience must be obvious and direct. Where this is not the case, sense of rightness usually does the work. In order to succeed with them it is necessary to convince them of one of two things—either that the object sought will put money into their purses, or will satisfy the demands of some sound and important principle of social or political morality. Mr. Hume's proposal does neither. If carried, the benefits to flow from it would be at some removes from the passing hour—and, on the other hand, *deed* would not satisfactorily correspond with *ought*. Neither self-interest nor conscience would be greatly concerned with the result. Hence, earnestness becomes all but impossible. Manhood suffrage might not have commanded from the middle ranks so wide, but it would have evoked a warmer, assent. What would have been lost in surface would have been more than gained in intensity. And then, the working men, the staple of our population, and the exhaustless source of enthusiasm where simple justice is concerned, instead of standing by, as now, content with throwing no impediment in the way, would have seen something solid and substantial to contend for, and would have rallied round the veteran Reformer with hearty goodwill. As it is, they prefer, and reasonably so, we think, a passive attitude, careful not to obstruct, but careless of lending the movement their effective aid.

We account for the existing state of public feeling by the operation of another cause. Energy must be elicited by energy—earnestness in the people by earnestness in their leaders. We prefer no charge. We will not say that the few gentlemen to whom the country has been for some time looking up with a wistful eye, have not done the very wisest and best that could be done with the materials in hand. Stern necessity, we are willing to suppose, may have marked out their course of action, or rather imposed upon them an imperative obligation to inaction. But the fact and its consequences remain the same. Unanimity, vigour, promptitude, self-reliance, have certainly not been exhibited at head quarters. The country has not as yet been convinced beyond all remainder of doubt, that a serious movement is intended. Proceedings, at present, have about them something of an experimental air—as if they may ripen into a real agitation, or recede into another interval of quiet. Up to the moment of our writing, the Rubicon has not been passed. All this, we repeat, might, if we knew all, commend itself to our judgment, as the surest and shortest way to the end. We are even ready to take thus much for granted. But in the face of all this, what sane man could anticipate an enthusiastic national response?

We await with curiosity, not altogether unmingled with hope, the issue of Mr. Hume's motion in the House of Commons. On the one hand, the speeches of those who favour it may give the requisite impulse to the people's will—on the other, the mode in which the question is dealt with by those hostile to it, may chafe popular determination into sturdy resoluteness, and supply a motive to activity felt to be wanting heretofore. To our apprehension, the present attitude of the country suggests hope rather than despondency—and the kind of response given to Mr. Hume's appeal raises rather than sinks our estimate of public intelligence, sagacity, and patriotism.

THE SUSPENDED WRITS.

AMONG the other ignoble things distinguishing the present Parliament, must be included the proved corruption of the electing body, and the evident incapacity, or unwillingness, of the House to provide an adequate remedy for the evil. In nearly a dozen boroughs the elections are declared to have been carried by bribery; and, as defeated candidates are rather shy in risking the expense and uncertainty of a Parliamentary inquiry, the public may be forgiven for suspecting that these are but samples, rather than exceptional cases. We should hope, indeed, that it has not been without some twinges of conscience that veteran offenders have thus inflicted summary punishment on the Parliamentary fledglings who have had the ill luck to be caught in their first offence; and some of them have, perhaps, had the uncomfortable feeling that they have been knotting cords which will one day be laid on their own backs.

But, *cui bono*? The object sought for is the honest exercise of the franchise, without which

honest legislation is impossible. But do these repeated doses of "Russell's purge" bring us any nearer to this desideratum? The fact is, while the House of Commons has been shamed by public opinion into a show of virtuous indignation at the prevalence of bribery, it has not yet been compelled to adopt really effective measures for the removal of the scandal. It *dare* not go back to the old system of passiveness or connivance—it *will* not move forward in the right direction. The result is "a dead lock." There are now no less than five boroughs, two of them of the first-class, without representatives in the Imperial Parliament, from the prevalence of corrupt practices at the last election. What is to be done with them? Are they to be dismissed with the injunction, "Go and sin no more?"—to act the part of a modern Damocles, with a sword instead of a writ always suspended over them?—or to be disfranchised like unfortunate but erring Sudbury? A fear of the public and the recollection of its own vow of purity forbid the House to take the first of these steps. The second is unconstitutional, and must therefore be avoided, especially by Whigs, and by Tories as a matter of course; while the last would hasten the dire necessity for a new Reform Bill. It therefore adopts the *via media*—in this case *not* the golden way—makes a shabby compromise based on no intelligible principle, and weaves a web of sophistries with which to mystify not the country only, but itself also. One writ is suspended but for a week, like a ruffian escaping with a magisterial lecture and a light penalty. Another case is pronounced "too bad," and is therefore postponed *sine die*, or until a writ can be smuggled through in a thin House; and as for the others, they must wait until the Government makes up its mind as to what can be done with them! The result, we suppose, will be, that before the close of the session the whole of the writs will be issued, just as at school old scores are cleared off at the holidays.

In the meantime, what has been gained for the cause of purity of election? This is one of the cases in which punishment does not act as a preventive, while the punishment fails to reach all the guilty parties, and to a certain extent lights upon the altogether guiltless. The ejected M.P. who, after a lavish expenditure, is shorn of the short-lived honours for which he has paid so dear, and consigned to the limbo of political oblivion, has perhaps learned a salutary lesson. The corrupt elector, however, escapes scot-free, and if the writ for the new election is at once issued, why "the creature's at his dirty work again" just so much sooner than he would have been if no inquiry had taken place; while, if, on the other hand, if the borough is temporarily disfranchised, the upright and patriotic suffer equally with the dishonest and the scampish.

The only real remedy is, we are convinced, to make bribery impossible, or, more properly speaking, to render it unavailing. Legal penalties will be found, as we have said, utterly valueless, and on men who are influenced by merely mercenary considerations, those of a moral kind will exert no influence. Candidates with whom pelf and power are the sole objects of pursuit, will eschew all but lip-patriotism, and an appeal to conscience will be a thing to smile at where conscience lies in the elector's pocket. Like the smuggler and the slave-trader, both will calculate the chances of detection and punishment, and finding the balance to be in their favour, will act as their inclination or their interest dictates, having no fear of a Parliamentary committee before their eyes.

If the House of Commons really wishes to destroy the upas-tree of electoral profligacy, it must pull it up by the root, and not content itself with merely hacking at the branches. It has made two or three attempts in a small way to cure the mighty mischief, let it now try what large and comprehensive measures will effect. Our present representative system, it is confessed, works badly; and no wonder, when there exist in it such vicious elements. Let the constituencies be enlarged by the extension of the suffrage, with an apportionment into equitable electoral districts, and add to that, vote by ballot and triennial parliaments, and the wealth of Croesus would be powerless for the purposes of corruption. The money and the knavery which are now so potent in the small constituencies would be insufficient for any useful purpose, and thus both the briber and the bribed would become pure by necessity when they would never do so from choice. True, the change proposed is extensive, but so is the evil to be dealt with; and when a cure can be wrought by no other means, desperate remedies must necessarily be resorted to. We, however, as our readers are aware, so far from thinking the measures now sought for to be either desperate or dangerous, regard them as the only means of protection against even greater abuses than those to which we have been alluding; and as the public generally are rapidly coming to the same conclusion, we are comforted in witnessing the "most lame and impotent conclusions" of our present statesmen by the thought that they are acting

on a system already doomed, and which waits but the popular fiat for its destruction.

THE SUGAR-GROWING CROAKERS.

IN adopting our views on the West Indian question, that "still vexed Bermoothes," we are not conscious of any ill-feeling towards the gentlemen who say that they are ruined by the policy of the British Government. But we wish our readers to cleanse their eyes of the dust with which that rapacious and unprincipled clique, calling itself the "West India interest," is striving to blind every one. The Sugar Act of 1846—the competition with slave-grown sugar induced thereby, and the still farther competition to which, in progress of time, our own colonies will be exposed with Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Brazil, form the never-ending staple of speech, memorial, and complaint, at the present time. It may seem very hazardous in us to say that the present position of the West Indies is the result of long years of misgovernment and fraud, and that in the present dark aspect of things we see the only hope for the future. Nevertheless, such is our conviction; and we hesitate not to say, that in the entire ruin of the present system of estates' management in the West Indies lies all our hope of freedom from present depression, and of future permanent prosperity. In a recent despatch from British Guiana, being the Governor's address to the combined Court of that colony, his Excellency has truly said,—"The present distress is not entirely caused by the low price of the staple produce. I venture to say this, without depreciating the difficulties against which the proprietary body have to contend. The price of produce has been lower even than at present; but there was then credit with the monied interests of Great Britain, which enabled the planters to continue the cultivation of their estates. The melancholy fact has now to be stated, that, from the destruction of some of the great firms connected with the West Indies, the resources formerly open to the planter are closed. The agricultural interest will have, therefore, to rely on their own energies to extricate themselves from their difficulties."

This is the language, mark, of the planter's pet Governor—for Henry Light, Esq., has always been the especial favourite of the colonists of British Guiana. But he is just coming home, another is to occupy his viceregal dignity; and so he embraces the opportunity of telling the gentlemen who have so long flattered and feasted him that their difficulties do not arise from the low price of produce, but because their credit being destroyed, they cannot procure capital to pay the labourers' wages! Truly this is the unkindest cut of all, and it is the naked truth divested of all its verbiage, and as truth we shall make it appear, notwithstanding all the ire and scorn of the press in the pay of the West Indian interest; for

"To gloss misdeeds, to trifle with great truths,
To pit the brain against the heart, and plead
Wit before wisdom—these are West Indian ways."

The recent report of the acting committee to the Standing Committee of West Indian Planters repeats Governor Light's assertion, that to other things besides competition with slave-grown sugar and the price of labour is the present position of these colonies to be attributed. The report states—

"Low as the price (of sugar) now is, however, it is not lower than the rates at which slave-labour sugar has been sold in this market for years past, as will be seen by the following statement of the prices of ordinary yellow Havannah, the description which affords the most correct comparison that can be made with the average quality of the whole West India imports. Porto Rico sugar was also sold in bond during the five years preceding 1846 at prices varying from 17s. to 21s.; and the price quoted in letters received by the last packet is 2½ dol. to 3 dol. per quintal free on board, being equal to 10s. or 12s. per cwt., to which may be added 6d. for freight and charges, making together 16s. to 18s. per cwt. here. The average prices of ordinary yellow Havannah sugar, as nearly as can be ascertained from the prices current, have been as follows:—

	s.	d.	
1841	20	4	per cwt. in bond.
1842	17	8	"
1843	18	9	"
1844	18	11	"
1845	22	10	"
1846	23	7	"
1847	23	4	"

Or if we put the matter in another light, and reckon the price of slave-grown sugar per hogshead—reckoning as low as 15 cwt. to the hogshead—we find the same report stating thus (and it must be remembered that this acting committee is the highest West Indian authority at home, and we believe its figures may be stated with implicit reliance)—slave-grown sugar has averaged as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	
In 1841	15	5	0	per hogshead.
" 1842	13	5	0	"
" 1843	14	1	3	"
" 1844	14	3	9	"
" 1845	17	2	6	"
" 1846	16	18	9	"
" 1847	17	10	0	"

Looking at these figures we are surely justified in saying that the late depression in the sugar market is BUT TEMPORARY, arising, principally,

from general insolvency and bankruptcy among West Indian houses in London and elsewhere. At any rate, here is the cheering statement given upon undoubted authority, that slave-labour sugar cannot come into the market at a less price to the seller than £13 5s. to the hogshead, and this is in bond, that is, without duty.

If this be true, and we cannot doubt it, we may go a step farther. The same authority says that the nett average price for British plantation sugar varies from 21s. to 24s. Reckoning in the same way at 15 cwt. to the hogshead, this would give £15 15s. to £17 5s. per hogshead of sugar; and really we cannot see here the need for protection, and for once we applaud Governor Light for his testimony—the testimony of one removed from positive contact with those influences which are bearing so hard on most others, and which we quote from the despatch already alluded to:—“It must be borne in mind that the partial interests of a portion of a great empire cannot be upheld against what is thought to be a great and universal benefit.”

But though the days of protection are ended, it does not follow that the West Indies are ruined—sugar will still be grown to advantage—estates will change hands—a resident proprietary will take the place of absentees—improvements in the manufacturing of sugar will be introduced—extravagant salaries paid to planting attorneys only to enable them to live well, will cease to be paid—mapagers will attend to the estates, instead of attending to balls, races, and champagne breakfasts—and when once common sense has proved the need of economy, justice, and integrity, all classes will be benefited, and the British West Indies, so lovely in all their physical appearance, will become in every sense as the lands which the Lord hath blessed.

RESTORATION OF PROTECTION.—A special meeting of Proprietors of the East India Stock was held on Wednesday, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament to restore a differential duty of 10s. per hundredweight in favour of the sugar of British possessions for the period of six years. Sir James Law Lushington presided. Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Hankey, Mr. Marriott, Mr. Weeding, Mr. Fielder, Mr. Strachan, Mr. David Salomons, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Prinsep, and Mr. Masterman, supported the resolution; which was carried by acclamation, with the dissentient voice of one proprietor.

DEATH OF BENJAMIN GOODMAN, ESQUIRE.—This venerable and truly excellent man died on Saturday morning last, of a gradual decay of nature, in his 85th year. Mr. Goodman was a genuine philanthropist, overflowing with the milk of human kindness. He had been a chief prop of the Lancastrian school from its commencement; and he was also a zealous friend of many of our charitable institutions. His active benevolence had its root not only in kindness of heart, but in true religious principle. Though very decided in his own political and religious views, he never allowed them to abate his personal kindness to those who differed from him. He was an ardent Reformer and a firm Dissenter. Some years since he had a paralytic stroke, which affected his speech, but he had in a considerable measure recovered; and he at length sunk from mere failure of the powers of nature, and expired in the most perfect tranquillity and peace. During his last years Mr. Goodman had lived with his son, George Goodman, Esq., twice the mayor of this borough. Mr. Goodman was interred on Friday in the family vault at Whitkirk. — *Leeds Mercury.*

THE CHARTIST LEADERS.—The grand jury at the Central Criminal Court Sessions, on Wednesday afternoon, returned a true bill of indictment for felony against Ernest Jones, Fussell, and the remainder of the Chartist leaders. Their trials were fixed by the judges for Thursday and Friday. At two o'clock on the former day, Mr. Ernest Jones was placed at the bar, and Mr. Clarkson applied to have his trial (which was fixed for Friday) postponed till next session. He handed in an affidavit from the prisoner's attorney, who said upon oath that he had not been able to obtain a copy of the indictment on which the prisoner had to be tried, the prisoner was, consequently, wholly unprepared with his defence. — Mr. Bodkin, who was one of the council for the Crown, contended that the delay was injurious and unnecessary; but if his lordship thought the prisoner was entitled to the postponement, the Crown did not wish to press the matter. — Mr. Sergeant Wilkins, Mr. Parry, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Huddleston, and Mr. Ballantine, made similar applications on behalf of their respective clients. — Mr. Baron Rolfe said he thought this application should be attended to. In other courts the parties would have a right to the postponement asked for; and as he was told that bills were only found on the previous day, and that the indictments were long, the trials ought to be postponed till next session. We understand the prisoners will be defended by the following counsel: — Williams, by Mr. Sergeant Wilkins and Mr. Ballantine; Fussell, by Sergeant Allen and Mr. Huddleston; Sharpe, by Sergeant Murphy and Mr. Robinson; Ernest Jones, by Mr. Cockburn, M.P., and Mr. Clarkson; Vernon, by Messrs Parry and Metcalfe; and Looney, by Mr. Parry. The defendants, who were all at the bar, presented a dejected, downcast appearance, particularly Jones, who appeared to have suffered severely since his incarceration. None of them have been able to obtain the required sureties; and should they fail in doing so they must remain in Newgate until the trial.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

SLAVONIC NATIONALITY.

(From the Examiner.)

The country which seemed most menaced by the revolution of February, 1848, was certainly Russia. It is now manifest that the country likely to draw most immense advantages from that revolution is precisely this same Russia. The events and consequences of the February movement have, indeed, emancipated Germany. But they have at the same time created a schism and a separation between the Slavonic and German populations of Central Europe which, we fear, will never permit them to unite again.

It is well known that Bohemia has established a provisional government, animated by the Slavonic spirit, and that this government keeps itself independent alike of the Emperor of Austria at Innspruck, the revolutionary government at Vienna, and the German Congress at Frankfort. Some of the German districts of Bohemia have sent delegates to Frankfort, but the provisional government of Prague disavows and protests against such delegation.

The greater part of Silesia is of the Bohemian mind. The division of Posen into German and Polish districts is established *de facto* and *de jure*. In Moravia, Hungary, and Illyria, Slavonianism is awake and in arms. And there seems no hope for Austria, no means of preventing its sinking into the old insignificant German Duchy, except to merge its German element altogether in the Slavonian.

Whatever course, however, events may take, whatever policy princes may adopt, the separation and rivalry between German and Slavonian seems inevitable. And this not only renders Russia secure from attack, but gives her immense power for the subjugation of Germany, provided the Czar's government is conducted with its usual prudence. The Slavonians, it is evident, are in that stage of civilization when nationality is ever dearer than freedom; and Russia is better placed to favour and to flatter Slavonian nationality than Germany.

Were the Duke of Leuchtenberg at this moment declared King of Poland, and constitutional freedom even of a very guarded kind established, it is probable that this new sovereignty would draw to it not only Posen and Galicia, but Bavaria, Moravia, and a great part of Silesia. The Emperor of Russia has, in fact, the game in his hands, and the possibility is open to him of extending his empire, or an empire under his influence and protection, much farther into the very centre of Europe than Catharine the Second herself could have hoped.

Certain of the Slavonian Liberals, dreading such a move on the part of Russia, have applied, it is said, to France; and M. Lamartine's government has, we believe, sent both protests and advice to the German governments not to irritate the Slavonian population by incorporating them against their will in the new German Empire or League. But both the movement and voice of France have been feeble and of little weight. At this very moment the Germans are undergoing the shame of being driven at the same time out of Italy and out of Denmark. It is not to be denied, however, that if the Germans and the French united, their league would be a strong and terrible one, more than sufficient to repel both Russia and Slavonia. Such a war being one half of Europe against the other, and of the democratic half against the despotic one, would be a war of principle as well as of race, and would be one of the most fearful and momentous struggles in the annals of Europe.

In this critical position of Germany, it is unfortunate that the different districts were called to make a double election. The people have chosen all the rational and intelligent to go to the Frankfort assembly, and all the mad spirits have been selected for the Berlin one. So that of the two assemblies the Frankfort Diet is moderate, and firm in resisting popular feeling, while the Berlin Diet partakes of the frenzy of the mob without its doors. The real statesmen in the latter are not listened to, whilst the Frankfort Diet seems quite willing to follow the lead of such men as Von Wincke. The choice spirits of Germany are in fact collected there. The consequence is, that the Frankfort assembly gains ground every day in the assent and adhesion of the Germans; whilst the Berlin deputies are losing ground and character so much, that an attack upon it by the military party from Potsdam will by-and-bye have to be considered an almost desirable event by moderate Liberals.

The military party, indeed, both of North and South Germany, requires to redeem its character. That of the Austrian army has woefully declined with Radetzky and Nugent; whilst the campaign of General Wrangel in Jutland is so ludicrous, retreating before the mere mandate of the Russians, that the Prussians are overwhelmed with shame. And here, too, the revolution has given an immense advantage to the Russians, making over to them that Protectorate of the Sound and of the Scandinavian kingdoms that guarded it, which we had hoped to preserve independent.

INCREASE OF PAUPERISM AND CRIME.

(From the Economist.)

The potatoe rot of 1845, 1846, and 1847, is beginning to tell on the morality of the country. Notwithstanding the failure of the crops in Ireland, the bulk of the people there were fed by some means or other, and the result therefore was, that there was so much less than there would have been with redundant crops to exchange for manufactured goods. In the end, then, the manufacturers suffer as much from the failure of the crops as the agriculturists.

The stoppage of mills, the working of short time, has been for some time telling the melancholy tale; and now it is told again in another manner, by a vast increase of pauperism within the last six months, as compared to happier years. The Parliamentary paper, No. 364 of the present session, supplies us with comparisons of the number of paupers, and amount expended for the relief of the poor, in the six months ending Lady-Day in 1846, 1847, and 1848, in Bolton, Bradford, Halifax, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Stockport, Bethnal Green, Marylebone, and Whitechapel. In these several places the amounts expended were:—

1846	1847	1848
£	£	£
118,445	155,489	211,807

And the numbers relieved were:—

137,932	218,620	313,034
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Showing for 1848, as compared to 1846, an increase of expense of 93 per cent., and of numbers relieved of 128 per cent. In some cases, however, the increase is much greater: thus in Manchester, the increase of expense between 1846 and 1848 was 137 per cent., and of the number of persons relieved was 244 per cent. In Stockport, the increase of expense was 130, and of numbers relieved 334 per cent. In Halifax there was an increase of expense in 1848, both as compared to 1847 and 1846; but there was a decrease in the number of persons relieved in 1848 as compared to 1847, and an increase of 28 per cent. as compared to 1846. Throughout the returns there seems no steady proportion between the expense and the number of persons relieved. Thus, in Liverpool, the expense of relieving 16,887 in 1846 was £18,883, while in Manchester 27,603 were relieved for £18,963. In 1848 the expense of relieving 27,982 persons in Liverpool was £33,233, while in Manchester 94,702 were relieved for £44,910; each person in Liverpool costs £1 4s. 2½d., in Manchester each person costs only 9s. 4½d. Similar, though not such striking, variations occur through the return; and, if not occasioned by some local causes easily ascertained, they deserve investigation. Before the New Poor-law was passed, we remember that Liverpool was renowned for its good management of the poor; and it can scarcely, with more vigilant looking after, deserve to forfeit that character. The returns, on the whole, show a great increase in the number of persons relieved, and in the expense incurred for the poor, in the six months ending Lady-Day, 1848, compared to the same period of 1846 and 1847, though the cost of flour, not of potatoes, was less in 1848 than in 1846.

A similar change, as might have been expected, has occurred in the statistics of crime. In 1842, a disastrous year for the poor, the number of commitments in England and Wales attained their maximum, and was 31,309. Subsequently, as trade revived they decreased; in 1843, 29,691; in 1844, 26,542; in 1845, 24,303; in 1846 the number began again to increase, 26,107; and in 1847, it reached 28,833, an increase of 14·84 per cent. It is remarked by Mr. Redgrave, in the explanations with which he accompanies the criminal returns for 1847, just published, “that the more careful administration of the law, and of prison discipline, exercise only a secondary influence over the increase or decrease of commitments, the great fluctuations in which must be attributed to influences which, while they are less direct, affect more generally the welfare and condition of the labouring classes.” Foremost amongst the more influential causes of the increase or diminution of crime stands the prosperity or the decay of trade. Though the change to good, as in 1843, and the change to evil, as in 1846, was first noticed in the manufacturing districts, amongst the wool and cotton manufacturers of Lancashire and Yorkshire, yet the increase in the agricultural districts, which did not begin till last year, has scarcely, says Mr. Redgrave, been less considerable than in the manufacturing districts. First, we have a failure in the crops, affecting the demand for manufactured articles, and throwing back the prosperity of the manufacturers; and next, we have the stoppage of manufactures affecting the condition of the agriculturists; and we have, as the final and alarming consequence, a rapid increase of pauperism and crime amongst both, or in all the districts of the empire. Over these influential causes it is plain, as Mr. Redgrave assures us, prison discipline and the administration of the law, however excellent, with all the appliances of penal legislation, can exercise but a very secondary influence; and, therefore, it seems to be incumbent on the legislature to consider much less the penal means of reforming men and keeping them in order, than the political economical means by which a stream of prosperity, if that be possible, can be kept for ever on the flood.

RECKLESSNESS IN THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

(From the Birmingham Journal.)

The miscellaneous estimates of this session are as yet comparatively untouched in Parliament; the fresh £30,000 for Buckingham Palace this year appears at present only in print; and, before it is voted, Mr. Hume will, it is hoped, have obtained a return which will fill all England with shame and dismay, viz., “of money expended on each of the Royal Palaces, Gardens, and Parks of St. James', Windsor, and Buckingham, from 1820 to 1848, showing the amount each year, also the sums applied from annual crown revenues, and for furniture, &c.” Wild and monstrous as it seems at first glance, it is hardly too much to anticipate that ten millions sterling will not be beyond the figure this document will disclose. And what has it been for Windsor, which covers acres and acres with its towers and keeps, its wings and its tails—which has

cost more than all the palaces of Montezuma and Atahula would have brought, with all their solid gold and silver, had Cortes and Pizarro had George Robins to sell them at the auction marts of Mexico and Lima—Windsor is at this very moment in such a state that her Majesty and her husband could not find a suitable bed-room there when they arranged to go to Ascot, but were to hurry back again to Buckingham Palace, which would seem to be very little more commodious, considering the everlasting patchwork going on at it all the year round. When Buckingham Palace is finished, if ever it should be, the best judges of this sort of affairs are of opinion that it would be more hideous and useless than ever, if that be possible; and that then it will have to be dealt with pursuant to the wise recommendation given a quarter of a century ago—namely, to cart it away, and plant the place with cypress and weeping willow, to indicate the perpetual grief of the nation for ever having tolerated such rubbish. As for St. James' Palace, it is a dowdy and homely affair certainly; but it did well enough for a more numerous, bustling, and hospitable court than the present; yet now it only serves as a sort of out-house; and why it should be kept up, within a stone's throw of Buckingham, it is difficult to imagine, unless on the principle that it is sacrilegious to arrest the waste of public money by those who can by any possibility be accessory to the same.

Before advertent to the Miscellaneous Estimates, there are two or three items in the Civil Contingencies not unworthy of record. It is hardly possible to look over a single column without finding that charges are interminable for almost everything mentioned: in fact, you never know what anything actually costs, for you never know when you are at the end of the particulars respecting it. Thus, after wringing your hands over the enormity of the outlay on the new Parliament Houses, what is your surprise at finding nearly £1,000 charged for an inquiry as to what advantage might be taken of the rebuilding for encouraging the fine arts? You find so much charged for commissions at Milbank Penitentiary, and criminal law in the Channel islands; and, long after that, up turns a charge of nearly £500 for short-hand notes of the same, to the Messrs. Gurney, who also received nearly £1,000 for reporting last year's political meetings in Ireland, irrespective of their enormous salaries as stenographers to both Houses; namely, £5,000. The fast-day foolery cost nearly £600 in printing the proclamations alone. When Justice Erle went from the Common Pleas to the Bench, the translation of that functionary cost—not himself, but the unfortunate public—nearly £250. So again when George Grey was made Governor of New Zealand, £43 for that. Making alterations in the Order of the Bath—another pillar of the State—£39! Making Sir T. B. Martin a Rear-Admiral, £61; and, immediately after, making him a Vice-Admiral, £64! Here is an entry:—"Granting a pardon to Captain Cuddy, to enable him to give evidence on the prosecution of Lieut. Monroe, £44 3s. 3d.!" Burying the late Earl of Besborough (whose salary was paid up to the quarter-day afterwards), nearly £2,000.

Beau Brummel is said to have once astonished a mixed assembly, by asking what halfpence were; but it certainly would create no astonishment in almost any assembly for a man to ask what are Miscellaneous Estimates, though he is so deeply interested in knowing all about them. The first of the estimates is for public works; and, first among these, there stare us in the face again the Palaces. Putting aside the £60,000 already spoken of, no less than £45,000 is to be spent between this and next March on stables, vinerias, pleasure gardens, pagodas, and similar nicknackeries, at Adelaide-cottage, Frogmore-house, Marlborough-house, and the like places, including the Pavilion at Brighton—though we were told that that was dismantled, and everything worth the carriage taken off to Osborne, to become the private property of royalty, or of some of the Germanic vultures at roost there. All this, be it remembered, is exclusive of the too famous Palm-house at Kew, on which £24,000 has been lavished within the last three years, and £8,500 more is now called for. To keep the furniture of some of the public offices of London in repair till April, £17,000; and such a drug is money at the Treasury, that £1,800 is given to keep the ruins of Lanercost Abbey in repair for the same space of time. Can any one believe that, after in addition to all we have been saying about Buckingham-palace, there will remain £20,000 more to be voted for it, beyond the £30,000 now being called for, making £150,000 in three years? One hundred and fifty thousand pounds for endeavouring to correct late blunders in a building! Why, one's brain whirls at the thought, and the affrighted imagination takes refuge in the hope that the whole thing must be some monstrous night-mare chimera, for it is impossible to believe, with one's eyes open, that men calling themselves guardians of the public purse could be found mad enough to countenance such insanity in the existing state of the country, or indeed in any state. And yet is it not discretion and prudence compared to this "decorating Queen's Robing Room" in new houses, £4,800, the said room to be used twice a year at oftentimes!

Next come the all-teeming source of jobbery and corruption. Salaries, in which assuredly the most sweeping reform may be effected, and yet leave the rewards of place most ample. In all salaries connected with the Houses of Parliament, it should be recollected that the officers are only nominally employed, half the year, and that therefore their remuneration should be regarded as double what it actually appears to be, monstrous as that is in all the upper departments, as a few instances will demonstrate. The Clerk of the House gets £3,500,

with a deputy at £2,500, who has again a deputy at £1,000, and he again has other assistants. The clerkship of the Journal office—the merest sinecure, with numerous assistants to do the work, if there was any to do, which there is not, £1,000; librarian, to see that the blue books are stuck on the shelves alphabetically, £1,000; the deliverer of the votes, £800, with three assistants; doorkeeper, £874, with a second at half that, and swarms of assistants; the first doorkeeper having a retiring pension of £600, and the clerk of elections one of £800. Numerous and unaccountable items strike us at every turn. For example, we should have fancied that £21,000 a year to King Ernest was quite enough to remind us of Hanover, which has drawn more money from us than would cover every inch of the entire country with a plate of solid gold, thick enough to eat beef-steaks off till the arrival of the millennium at the earliest; yethere we find "Salaries of the Paymaster-General's establishment in Hanover, £1,100." £20,000 is required for extraordinary disbursements this year on account of Ministers at Foreign Courts, and of this about £130 figures under the pleasing head of "extra couriers to Hanover," no doubt to report on the health of the Duke of Cumberland's whiskers; and £204 for "extra couriers to Belgium," probably to help our beloved cousin Leopold to adjust his carpet-bag so as to admit an additional doll or two, duty free, for his young friends at court here. These royal relatives of ours will not even pay their letters, for we find that they and our cousins of Portugal cost us upwards of £120 in postages. The extra couriers required to apprise us of all the delightful goings on at Madrid, ending in the kick out of Bulwer, cost nearly £700, while £3,000 has just been expended on the house he lived in there. And speaking of that, Lord Normanby, too, seems to have the architectural mania on him, for he has just spent £1,184 on the Paris embassy, after £1,162 has been spent thereon the year before, and £1,000 the year before that again. No doubt something of the kind will also be wanted at Constantinople, though there no less than £12,000 was spent last year. The short and the long of the matter is, everybody in the public service appears to feel in duty bound to get rid of the greatest amount possible of public money, somehow or anyhow; and who can wonder at it, when the first Minister of the Crown meets a demand for retrenching in the most ridiculous and preposterous offices imaginable, by saying that such economy implies a desire to pull down the pillars of the State?

REPRESENTATION OF SHEFFIELD.—Messrs. Parker and Ward have declined to accede to the requisition signed by 1,600 electors, calling upon them to resign their seats for Sheffield.

A DISSENTING MINISTER'S CLAIM.—VICE-CHANCELLERY.—BAILEY v. PARRY.—The plaintiffs were mortgagees of the building used as a Dissenting chapel, and called the Northampton Tabernacle, in Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell, and a decree had been made for the sale of the chapel, in the event of its appearing to the master that the income of the chapel was insufficient for the payment of the charges upon it. A sale had accordingly taken place, and the money been paid into court, and invested in £2,867 17s. 9d. consols. The master reported that £2,010 6s. 7d. was due upon the mortgage. The only question discussed was, whether the remuneration due to Mr. Elias Parry, the minister of the chapel, amounting to £639, ought to be first paid. Mr. Russell and Mr. W. R. Elias appeared for the mortgagees. Mr. C. P. Cooper and Mr. Tripp, for the minister, submitted that his remuneration was the preferable charge, as without his services the property would have been unproductive. Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce said he had no doubt of the mortgagees having the prior claim; and the terms of the decree, on further directions, were settled accordingly.

THE SNIOSEND WORKMEN IN TROUBLE AGAIN.—As a rather numerous party of workmen, employed on the above estate, were carousing at the Feathers-inn, at Staunton, a village adjoining this new O'Connor colony, the colonists being somewhat elevated, and the company being a mixture of Englishmen and Irishmen, words ran high between them, which ended in a general row. The landlord, Mr. Streether, called in the assistance of one of the county police, George Winters, who succeeded, about one in the morning, in clearing the house of the belligerents, one of whom, Thomas Steward, on reaching the outside, commenced a violent attack on the policeman, and broke his nose. The unfortunate officer was likewise maltreated by William Jones and others, who, when he retreated into the house, endeavoured to break open the door. The landlord, in attempting to clear his house, received a severe black eye from Peter Watts. These three rioters were subsequently conveyed to Newent, and examined before the magistrates. Steward was fined £2 10s., including costs, which he paid; Jones was committed to prison for one month, in default of the payment of £2; and Peter Watts, in default of the payment of £1 10s., was committed to Little-dean for one month.—*Gloucester Journal.*

DINNER TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Saturday the Lord Mayor entertained her Majesty's Ministers to a splendid banquet. The company was very numerous. Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Palmerston, and Sir G. Grey, responded to toasts with which their names were connected. Their speeches related to the blessings of internal and external peace. Lord John claimed to have the support of the loyalty and patriotism of the United Kingdom. The subject of reform was not touched upon.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

LEICESTER: BOROUGH CORRUPTION.

Shortly after the re-assembling of the House of Commons, on Thursday, Mr. STAFFORD moved the issue of a writ for the borough of Leicester, in the room of Sir Joshua Walmale and Mr. Gardner. The speeches which ensued were a rambling revival of the old arguments on both sides. Mr. Stafford and his supporters (of the Protectionist section) contended that it was unconstitutional to keep the writ waiting for the Borough Elections Bill; especially as that bill had but little chance of passing this session, since forty-eight other bills claim the attention of the House. On the other side, Mr. FAWCETT and other Members maintained that Leicester is notorious for its corruption, and that the writ ought to be suspended in order to the inquiry under the Borough Elections Commission. Ministers accepted and supported the previous decision of the House on that general question, as it was pronounced in the Derby case; and Lord JOHN RUSSELL cited precedents for the suspension of writs:—

Soon after the Revolution, in 1696, when corrupt practices were proved against Aldborough, the writ was suspended from September, 1696, till December, 1697; and it was only upon the petition of the inhabitants, stating their determination that the election should be conducted with purity in future, that the House consented to issue the writ. The case of Bishop's Castle, which occurred in the time of Queen Anne, was a similar case; and instances of the same kind happened in the reigns of George the Second, and George the Third. So confirmed was this practice, not only by precedent but by act of Parliament, that in 1820 Lord John himself, then being an independent Member of Parliament, asked the House to suspend the writs for certain boroughs, with respect to which inquiries were either ordered or pending, not only for a certain period, but also for a period extending beyond the period of dissolution. Lord Castlereagh, who then had such influence in the House that he could have stopped the bill at once, assented to its introduction. With regard to the remedy to be adopted now, he must say that he thought the House should come to a decision as to whether they approved of the principle of the bill brought in by the honourable Member for the Flint Boroughs or not.

In the course of the discussion, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON announced, that on Tuesday next he should move that the writs for all the vacant boroughs be issued, with two or three exceptions; and Leicester would form one of the exceptions. Mr. HUME hoped that Sir John would not take Tuesday, as it would interfere with his motion on the state of the representation, long on the Notice-paper, and respecting which much anxiety was felt. On the last occasion when he wished to bring it forward, a motion was made which he was told would only last half an hour, but it took up the time of the House till eleven o'clock. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON was afraid that he could not consent to postpone his motion; but he saw no reason to suppose that it would stand long in Mr. Hume's way. Mr. CONDEN drew from the whole discussion the moral that the subject of the representation must be discussed; and he suggested, that as Sir John Pakington's proposed motion related to a question of privilege, he might bring it forward on any night, without being limited to Tuesday. Later in the evening, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON consented to change the day; and announced that he should make his motion on Monday or Thursday next.

Mr. Stafford's motion, for the issue of the Leicester writ, was negatived, by 129 to 6.

After the consideration of some other matters, Sir JOHN HANMER moved the Committee on the Borough Elections Bill. As soon as the House was in Committee, Colonel SIBTHORP moved that the Chairman do report progress; but the motion fell to the ground: the result is thus recorded in the Vote-paper—"The Committee divided; Colonel Sibthorp was appointed one of the tellers for the Ayes; but no member appearing to be a second teller for the Ayes, the Chairman declared the Noes had it."

On the first clause, Mr. BANKES renewed his opposition to the measure generally; and thus raised a debate which retraced the same ground that had been traversed when the bill was last before the House. The argument having been advanced that the honest voters ought not to be disfranchised for the fault of the dishonest, Sir JOHN HANMER showed that even the honest voters could not repudiate the liability—

It was a very favourite argument, that, looking at the evidence taken before the Committees, it appeared that a very small number of corrupt acts, of one sort or other, were on any occasion actually proved. In the first place, he need hardly remark that the number of cases proved before the Committees went for very little. But he did not believe that honest voters, as they were called—men who were so far honest as that they did not sell their votes—were without fault in this matter; for they did not exercise the influence they ought, for the purpose of diminishing these evils. In several of the boroughs, meetings had been held in support of the motion fixed for next Tuesday [Mr. Hume's]; and people spoke for this or that sort of suffrage, or mode of giving it; but they had not yet stood manfully before their fellow-townsmen as they ought, saying—"The time is come for a purer exercise of this great right of citizenship: the possession of it is claimed by many who have it not, and we may expect some impatience on their part; but it is incumbent upon us to do all in our power to put down corruption in this borough, and in order to that, to make it our first and main consideration—now that a certain line of political and fiscal policy is agreed on, to put aside all other political questions, and avail ourselves of the present lull in party strife and unite to put down this venality." He did not know an instance in which that course had been taken, but he did know instances in which it ought. He knew instances in which questions arose at the last election with regard to very considerable places, whether or not particular individuals

should stand: he knew that particular individuals had declined every solicitation to stand, and the reason was publicly stated, that they did not choose to stand for that place because they knew they could not do so without being implicated in these corrupt practices. There seemed to be nothing, then, in this argument about "offending a just pride," either with regard to those who were palpably dishonest, or those who were called honest electors.

The discussion turned partly on the inquisitorial powers which the bill gave to the proposed Commissioners of inquiry, and to an innovation, hitherto unexplained, by which the first appointment was vested in the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. Sir JOHN ROMILLY explained the reason of this arrangement—

It was a mistake to suppose that they were to disfranchise boroughs. The whole object of the bill was to establish the most convenient and least expensive mode of collecting evidence, which the House was afterwards to decide upon. There was, undoubtedly, an apparent inconsistency in the Lord Chief Justice nominating in the first instance, and the Speaker afterwards. That arose in this way. It was usual to name the commissioners in the bill; but it was thought that if that course were followed objections might be taken that the parties named were selected for party purposes, and it was therefore deemed better to give the selection of the commissioners to an individual who could not be supposed to be influenced by party motives. Consequently, the Lord Chief Justice was chosen for this duty; the Speaker not being desirous to perform it in the first instance [hear, hear! from the Opposition]. On every subsequent vacancy, however, the Speaker might appoint the person, as in the Sudbury case, to fill up the vacancy.

The Committee divided on the question that the clause stand part of the bill; which was affirmed, by 108 to 39. The Chairman reported progress; to sit again on Thursday next.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

The report on this bill was further considered in the House of Commons, on Thursday. The Earl of LINCOLN withdrew his intended amendments, agreeing with Lord Morpeth in all the alterations he had made, with a single exception. He regretted that the noble Lord had consented to abandon the power of supervision by central authority, in the way of local inspection; for, looking to the experience they had had of the exercise of this power in regard to gaols, factories, and schools, he considered that great benefit had resulted from it, and that the power of inspection should not have been abandoned.

Colonel THOMPSON proposed to substitute for clause eighty-eight a clause providing that no existing contract between landlord and tenant, touching the payment of taxes, should be construed to the payments charged under this Act; but the Attorney-General opposed the clause, and it was withdrawn.

Mr. G. J. TURNER then moved a clause empowering the General Board to require the local boards to provide or purchase additional burial-ground. Mr. W. J. FOX said, that taking this clause in connexion with others which the honourable and learned gentleman had given notice of, he must oppose him; since, by these clauses, whilst the burial-grounds belonging to those persons who were not members of the Church of England would be shut up when filled, no provision was made for supplying them with burial-grounds in other localities, whilst a heavy rate was imposed on them to provide grounds for others from which they would themselves be excluded. Lord J. RUSSELL supposed the case of a Baptist who had to pay a rate for providing an additional burying-ground under this clause—would he have any right to have his child buried in that ground, or would he be left unprovided with means of burial? Mr. G. J. TURNER said, the noble lord's objection applied to the bill as introduced by the noble lord (Morpeth), and not to the clause which he (Mr. Turner) now proposed; but he proposed it should be in the power of the General Board of Health to appropriate a part of the additional burial-ground for the burial of those who did not belong to the Established Church, and that part might be left unconsecrated. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL observed, that, although a part of the ground might be unconsecrated, yet, by the clause seventy-three B, which his hon. and learned friend intended to move, the freehold of the whole would be vested in the clergyman; and that would give him the power of excluding the Baptist or any other Dissenter. There should be some express provision that the burial-ground should be open for the interment of all persons. The Earl of LINCOLN thought that difficulty might be met by leaving only the freehold of the consecrated part in the clergyman, and vesting the other part in the Board of Health. Lord MORPETH said, if there was any way of meeting the difficulty with justice to all parties, and so that all parties who were called upon for additional taxation should partake its advantages, he would concur in it. It was then understood that the clauses were withdrawn for further consideration.

The bill was read a third time and passed on Monday night.

To a question from Colonel SIBTHORP, when the bill for "the scouring of the city of London" would be forthcoming, Lord MORPETH mildly replied that it was in a state of forwardness, and would be introduced shortly. "Incessant occupation" with this measure had prevented him from introducing the other sooner.

Captain PEACHELL divided the House upon an amendment to limit owners and ratepayers to one vote each. There were, for the amendment, 18; against it, 46; majority, 28. The report was agreed to.

DISTRESS IN THE WEST INDIES.

On Friday night, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in moving that the House should resolve itself into committee on the 9th and 10th Victoria, c. 63, on Monday,

made a statement of the Ministerial measures for the relief of the West Indies.

He reviewed the past legislation concerning the West Indies, especially referring to the Negro Emancipation Act of 1834, and the alteration of the sugar duties, admitting foreign free-labour sugar in 1845 and all foreign sugar in 1846. The Emancipation Act was a great act of humanity and justice; and he verily believed that, if it had not been passed, we should have had a series of disturbances and insurrections, which must have been fatal to the prosperity of the West Indies. The gift of £20,000,000 to the West Indian proprietors showed that the Parliament and people of England were disposed to make important sacrifices to prevent distress and ruin from falling on them. Both that act and the acts of 1846, he maintained, had been completely successful. The main object of the act of 1834 was to give freedom to 800,000 slaves, and to place them in a condition of independence and prosperity. That object was admitted on all hands to have been attained. The main object of the act of 1846 was to obtain a cheaper and larger supply of sugar, with a diminution of burdens to the people of England—an object which he showed, by financial returns, had been completely accomplished. The consumption of sugar increased from 244,000 tons in 1845 to 290,700 tons in 1847, and is still increasing. The revenue derived from the duties on sugar increased from £3,745,000 in 1846, to £4,596,000 in 1847.

Lord John reviewed the measures which had been taken for introducing labourers from the East Indies into the Mauritius, from the East Indies and Africa into the West Indian colonies, which he admitted had not been very successful. The present state of the case is, that labourers may be introduced from any British possession in Africa, with only this provision, that there should be an officer on board the vessel who shall take care that there are no transactions resembling the purchase of slaves or the slave-trade, and that the person who emigrates to the West Indies should go there with his own consent. Also "liberated Africans" from captured slave-ships are conveyed direct to the West Indies, instead of being sent first to Sierra Leone. But the suspicion entertained in this country that the slave-trade might be revived under the pretence of immigration—the fear that slaves should be compelled to work in the West Indies—retarded for a longer period than was quite fair or just to the West India proprietors the immigration into the West Indies. He proposed, therefore, to do more now than he should have done had that question been settled some years ago, and had there been a fair import of labour since the year 1834. He proposed to make an advance to the colonies, on the security of the colonial revenues for the purpose of meeting the expense of immigration; or rather, he should say, that he proposed to guarantee a colonial loan not exceeding £500,000, in addition to £160,000, which the House had already guaranteed this session.

Complaints have been made of the too rapid operation of the act of 1846; and that under it one class of sugar had advantage over every other class in the classification of duties, which it ought not fairly to have. In considering that subject, he frankly avowed that he did not think it fair to the British consumer to impose a differential duty of 10s. on sugar, to last for ten years or more, for the purpose of reviving the industry and prosperity of the West Indies. He therefore looked in another direction; he looked to the experience of late years, in which he saw that, with regard to many articles on which the duty had been diminished, and the price had been lowered, the revenue had been no loser, whilst the consumer had been a great gainer. He quoted a table, showing that from 1825 to 1841 every fall in the duty on sugar had been accompanied by a rise in the consumption, and every rise of duty by a fall in the consumption: a fact also shown by the returns for 1845-7. He therefore looked to a large consumption of sugar for the means of modifying the act of 1846. What he proposed was, that the duty on colonial sugar should be reduced after the 5th of July in the present year to 13s., and should be reduced subsequently a shilling every succeeding year until it reached 10s. He likewise proposed that the duty on ordinary foreign Muscovado sugar should remain as fixed by the act of 1846; but he proposed a new distinctive duty for foreign brown clayed sugar. In this species of sugar, the foreign producer had an undue advantage, from the wide variation of quality which might be made to come under that head; and thus the foreigner is able to introduce a very high quality of that sugar under the low range of duty. Lord John proposed a distinctive scale for brown clayed, or qualities equal to brown clayed, foreign sugars: from the 5th of July, 1848, to the 5th of July, 1849, the duty would remain at 20s.; and it would then be reduced, by 1s. 6d. a year, until it reached a 10s. duty in July, 1854. The proposed duties, then, would stand thus:—

Year ending	Brown clayed.	Foreign	Musc.	Colonial
July 5.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1849	20 0	18 6	13 0	13 0
1850	18 6	17 0	12 0	12 0
1851	17 0	15 6	11 0	11 0
1852	15 6	14 0	10 0	10 0
1853	14 0	13 0	10 0	10 0
1854	13 0	12 0	10 0	10 0
Equal to ..	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0

Of course, such a change in these sugar duties would require a corresponding change to be made in the duties on refined and double refined white clayed sugars, and on molasses.

Complaints had been made by the West India proprietors of the differential duty on rum. Last year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had proposed that the differential duty on rum should be 6d. Some difficulty arose on that proposition, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer raised it to 9d., although he maintained that 6d. was quite sufficient. The Chairman of the Board of Excise thought that 4d. was sufficient as a differential duty; and Lord John therefore could not agree to impose a higher differential duty on rum than that sum. There was one question connected with this reduction of duty, which would make it necessary to withdraw the permission given last year to use sugar in breweries. With regard to the use of sugar in distilleries no change in the present law would be made.

He had now stated to the House the proposition of the Government. He thought that it would be convenient, if the House would allow him, to print his resolutions now, and he would then propose to submit them to a committee of the whole House on Monday next.

The proposition was received with strong disapprobation from every quarter of the House.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS and Sir JOHN PAKINGTON condemned it, on the ground of encouraging the slave-trade.

Mr. BERNAL, Mr. BARKLY, Mr. HENRY BAILLIE, Mr. HUME, Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND, Mr. PHILIP MILES, Mr. HENLEY, Mr. HUDSON, and Mr. EVELYN DENISON, all condemned the plan as totally insufficient to avert the ruin of the West Indies. Mr. BARKLY declared that the loan of £500,000 would be useless for purposes of immigration—it might as well be thrown into the sea. Mr. BERNAL claimed on behalf of the West India proprietors the right to import their produce into this country free from all duties whatever.

Mr. HERRIES, Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, and Mr. DISRAELI, vigorously urged both objections—the encouragement of the slave-trade, and the insufficient aid to the West Indies. Mr. Disraeli called it a paltry and perilous measure; and sharply accused the Government of breaking faith with the West Indies. Lord George fastened a serious imputation upon Mr. Hawes, of having withheld from the Committee on the West Indies, for fifty-six days, a despatch of Sir Charles Grey, Governor of Jamaica, suggesting a plan of relief for the West Indies. Mr. HAWES attempted to "fence" with Lord George (as the latter phrased it); protested upon his honour; there must be some mistake; he would "inquire" about it.

The measure was attacked on free-trade grounds by Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. COBDEN, and Mr. C. VILLIERS; Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright calling upon the House not to overlook the sufferings of their own fellow-countrymen in Yorkshire and Lancashire.

In his reply, Lord JOHN RUSSELL complained that Members had not taken his advice to reserve their objections till Monday.

On Monday evening, previous to going to the order of the day on the sugar duties, Mr. ELICE discussed at some length the state and condition of the West India colonies, and pointed out what he considered as necessary to be done for their safety and welfare. If the colonists refused, from inability to raise them, the supplies necessary to support their different establishments, what then was the Government prepared to do for them? With this *coup de grace*, it would no longer be possible to maintain the present system of government in the colonies. The extravagant sums now paid to keep up their establishments could no longer be continued. Was the Government prepared, if it did not restore confidence to the West Indies, to entrust to them the management of their own affairs? Unless confidence was restored to them, they would be abandoned by the white population, when their trade would be carried on between the coloured population left behind and the United States. He would not say that he would not vote for the noble lord's propositions, but such were the present condition and future prospects of the West Indies, that he entertained the noble lord to explain whether what he had proposed was the only measure of relief for the adaptation of the Government and expenses of the colonies to their altered circumstances, which he had in contemplation. Unless he heard something more from the noble lord than had already fallen from him, he certainly could not vote for his proposition.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL observed that the proper course to pursue was to go into committee, when any explanation which the Government had to offer could be submitted.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON then rose to move his amendment, the purport of which was to express, on the part of the House, an unqualified condemnation of the Government propositions. In submitting this amendment, the hon. gentleman disavowed all party objects, and all intention of treating the question before the House as one involving an issue between free trade and protection. The question did not belong to the category of free-trade measures, but stood upon a footing peculiar to itself. He therefore appealed with as much confidence to the free-traders to sustain him as he did to the most sanguine Protectionists. He had no hesitation in ascribing the greater portion of the ruinous distress under which the colonies were now suffering to the act of 1846. He congratulated the Government on its departure from the principles of that act; but the question for the House to consider was, whether or not that departure was sufficiently great to be satisfactory to the parties concerned, or sufficient to mitigate the distress which weighed upon them. The amount of protection proposed to be given to the West Indians would be utterly inadequate for their relief. In a financial point of view, also, he thought that the proposal was exceptionable. To show that the proposed amount of protection was inadequate, the honourable gentleman went into a comparative statement of the cost of the production of sugar in the British West Indies and in Cuba and Brazil, establishing a difference of 15s. 9d. a cwt. in favour of the latter. With such a difference in favour of slave-grown sugar, it was impossible for the colonies to compete with the slave-holding countries at the differential duty proposed. The honourable gentleman then contended that the West Indies had just ground of complaint against the mode in which the act of 1846 had been carried out. England had violated most of the engagements which that act had imposed upon her. He then quoted several competent authorities to show that the planters could not and would not cultivate their estates unless they enjoyed an adequate protection. The honourable gentleman then glanced at the bearing of the whole question upon slavery and the slave-trade, both of which, he contended, had been stimulated by the act of 1846. He then generally

condemned the policy of the Government with regard to the West Indies, stigmatized the proposition for their relief as inappropriate and inadequate, and implored them to retrace their steps whilst it was yet time, and to place the West Indian colonies upon a footing worthy of the dependencies of a Christian empire. The amendment, with which the honourable gentleman concluded, was to this effect:—

That this House, considering the evidence taken during the present session before a select committee, is of opinion that the remedies proposed by her Majesty's government for the great distress of the sugar-growing possessions of the crown, and which that committee has said will require the immediate application of relief, will neither effect that object nor check the stimulus to the slave-trade, which the diminution of the cultivation of sugar in those colonies has inevitably occasioned.

Sir E. N. Buxton seconded the amendment, taking an anti-slavery view of the whole question, and contending that, unless further encouragement were given to the West Indians to employ the labourers proposed to be imported, more evil than good would arise from providing the colonists with money wherewith to promote their importation. The high principles on which this country had acted for years, with regard to slavery, were, he feared, being fast compromised by the promotion of other principles, those of free-trade, for instance, which, although important in themselves, were inferior to those which were being sacrificed to them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer followed, observing that he was at a loss to conceive what it was that Sir John Pakington would propose for the relief of the West Indian planters. It was evident that Sir Edward N. Buxton would give them a perpetual monopoly of the British market, and Sir J. Pakington seemed to incline to the principle of perpetual protection to them. But Parliament had, he trusted, for ever decided against the maintenance of a perpetual high protective duty. If that, therefore, was the direction in which both the honourable gentlemen looked for relief, he could hold out to them but little hope of its realization. He then addressed himself to a refutation of the objections, in connection with the increase of the slave-trade, which were taken to the act of 1846, against which act, he contended, that charges were brought for which it was in no degree answerable. It was not by protective duties, in favour of free-labour sugar that they could hope to put down slavery or the slave-trade. They would never succeed in ultimately suppressing them but by the superior cheapness of free-labour sugar, a condition which would never be realized so long as free-labour sugar was unaffected by competition. He agreed with those who held that there was no hope for the return of prosperity to the West Indies unless they could successfully compete with slave-grown sugar. The point, then, for them to consider was, how to bring the free-labour sugar of our colonies into successful competition with the slave-grown produce of foreign countries. This was not to be effected by high or lasting protection. One mode of attaining this desirable result was by reducing, as far as was possible to do, the expenses attendant upon the management of West Indian estates. Another mode was by reducing the wages of labour, and thereby diminishing the cost of production. This reduction could only be effected by securing a continuous supply of labour, for it was a most remarkable fact that the colonies which were most distressed were those which had the greatest tracts of fertile land, and were in want of labour. To secure the supply of labour, which would result in a reduction of wages, was one of the objects which the Government proposed to itself by the proposition which it had submitted to the House. A resort to high or lasting protection would defeat that object. With a view, therefore, to the prosperity of the colonies, and to the suppression of the slave-trade, which would be so greatly promoted by that prosperity, the course taken by the Government was, in his opinion, the right one, whilst a relapse into the protective system of former days would peril, if not absolutely defeat, both objects. The proposition submitted would give to the planters, if they chose to avail themselves of it, the opportunity of reducing wages, the necessary antecedent to successful competition with slave-grown sugar. Mr. Ellice had predicted that they would not avail themselves of it. He did not anticipate that they would shrink from doing so, but that was a matter for them to decide for themselves. The right hon. gentleman concluded by defending the Government proposition, in a financial point of view, which he favourably contrasted in this respect with the recommendation of the committee, which, if any loss were to accrue to the revenue, would entail upon it a much more serious one than would the proposal before the House.

Mr. Sneymer supported the amendment as a means of forcing the Government to re-consider the whole question.

Mr. Hume concurred with those who were of opinion that great injustice had been done to the colonies; but free trade had nothing to do with the question, as was supposed by the honourable gentleman who had just taken his seat. Engagement after engagement with the colonies had been violated, and their case was far from analogous to countries in which there was an over-abundance of labour. General principles, therefore, which applied to the latter, were not necessarily equally applicable to the former. The Government measure fell far short of what was required. As to the amendment, however, he much regretted that its author had not substituted for it a substantive proposition, the decision on which might have settled the question at once. Taking it for granted that, should the House affirm the amendment as submitted to it, the honourable gentleman would then be prepared with a substan-

tive proposition, he would support the amendment, in opposition to the proposition of the Government.

Mr. Moffatt then moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Cardwell suggested, seeing that so little time intervened between that and the 5th of July, and that there was so little chance of the Government measure, if proceeded with, being passed into a law before that day, that a short bill should be passed in the meantime, continuing, *de die in diem*, the duties which would then by law expire.

The debate was then adjourned till Thursday.

THE NAVIGATION-LAWS.

Mr. Labouchere then moved that the House resolve itself into Committee on the Navigation and Regulation of Ships and Seamen. Mr. Herries objected to the discussion of such an important measure at so late an hour; and, after some very useless talking, the House divided: the motion was carried by 119 to 32; and the House went into Committee. The resolution being put by the Chairman, Mr. Stuart regretted that the Government was determined to force on the discussion of the navigation-laws; and he moved that the Chairman report progress. Mr. Labouchere regretted the course taken by the Opposition, which appeared factious and unnecessary. A parenthetical scene of an amusing character then occurred.

Mr. Hudson fell into a tone too personal, and received a lecture. Mr. Hume wished to enter his protest against a practice which was indulged in by certain honourable gentlemen of making constant personal allusions to other Members of the House. After thirty years' experience, he must say that he had never known any honourable member come down after dinner, night after night, flushed—he would not say with champagne [great laughter, and cries of "Order!"]. The honourable member opposite (Mr. Hudson) would excuse him for saying that the personal allusions he was accustomed to make were very unfair. He hoped the debate might go on without renewed personality.

Mr. Hudson returned Mr. Hume's fire [loud cries of "Spoke!" and "Question!"]. He supposed Mr. Hume was speaking to the question when he told the House about the champagne members had drunk. Mr. Hudson supposed that the dress he appeared in had caused an inference to be drawn—[smiling good humouredly, and pointing to his own white waistcoat—whereat the House laughed excessively]—but the truth was, he had gone home to accompany his family to a party, and then returned to the House after only forty minutes' absence [raars of laughter]. He never attacked Mr. Hume for wearing a white waistcoat and trying to look a little gay; he confined himself to public and to legitimate subjects; never referred to such things as Greek loans ["order!"] At all events, he would never charge Mr. Hume with dining out or giving a dinner to a friend.

The House presently cleared for a division. In the absence of reporters, Mr. Cobden appears to have been very severe on Mr. Hudson; for subsequently Mr. Disraeli retorted with an allusion to "graver imputations on former occasions vented in the House—accusations of stimulating to assassination and echoes of frenzied applause thereupon." He thought that Mr. Cobden should add his apologies to the hon. member for Sunderland.

The division negatived the motion to report progress, by 144 to 48.

Lord George Bentinck moved that the Chairman quit the chair. Mr. Labouchere complimented him on his success in obstructing public business, and gave in.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEPARTURE OF THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR.—On Thursday, Mr. Banks having made inquiries respecting the departure of Señor Isturitz, the Spanish Ambassador, Lord John Russell made this reply:—"The dismissal of the Spanish Ambassador from the Court of her Britannic Majesty has resulted from a correspondence which has passed between my noble friend the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Spanish Minister; and has not been the result of any recall from his own Government. My noble friend will lay upon the table of the House additional papers, by command of her Majesty; and the papers in question will relate to the dismissal of Sir Henry Bulwer as well as to the dismissal of the Spanish Minister."

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.—The House of Lords re-assembled on Thursday. The chief business consisted in some interrogatories respecting the Railway Commission, and the Government reply. Lord Redesdale questioned Ministers as to the functions of the Commission; suggesting that it was of no weight or influence, because Government did not lend it sufficient support, or give effect to its commendations. The Marquis of Lansdowne replied by enumerating all the functions of the Board—examining lines newly built, inquiring into accidents, regulating cheap trains, revising bye-laws, settling disputes between companies, considering colonial schemes, &c. No fewer than 780 lines had been inspected and reported on last year. Lord Lansdowne admitted that the decisions of the Commission are not binding; but great moral weight attaches to its opinions.

WRIT FOR DERRY.—On Friday evening, Mr. Stafford moved the issue of the writ for Derby borough. Opposed by Mr. Hume, and negatived by 89 to 38.

THE CORN-DUTIES.—In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord Stanley called attention to the present state of the laws regulating the importation of foreign corn. He did not mean to renew the discussion as to the policy of giving protection to the agricultural interest; but it must be recollected that we had at the present time a duty on corn which had neither increased the price of food nor aggravated discontent; and he put it to the Government whether it would not be in accordance with sound policy to continue the existing duties as they now

stood for a period of five or six months, so as to enable Parliament to determine next year, after experience, whether the inconvenience of a trifling duty would not be outbalanced by the financial gain of three-quarters of a million of money. The Duke of Richmond supported the motion, with some retrospective complaints of the manner in which repeal had been carried. Earl Grey deprecated any disturbance of the settlement made after such great agitation in 1846. The topic was then abandoned.

THE IRISH POOR-LAW.—In the House of Lords, on Monday, Lord Montagu submitted resolutions condemnatory of the course pursued by the Poor-law Commissioners for Ireland in issuing a general circular to the board of guardians authorizing relief to the families of persons holding land. The Marquis of Lansdowne admitted that the order had been hastily issued, and applied generally, instead of being made applicable to particular cases only. No time would be lost in remedying this oversight, by a general order, to the effect that relief was not to be given, except in particular cases, the circumstances of which were to be specially considered; and this being so, he trusted his noble friend would withdraw his motion for the present. After a debate the motion was withdrawn accordingly.

THE POISONING AT A PUBLIC DINNER.—NORTHAMPTON.—The inquiry which had been opened before the county coroner, Mr. Hicks, respecting the death of Mr. William Cornfield, an accountant, who, with others, was poisoned at a public dinner given here on Wednesday week, was concluded at a late hour on Tuesday week at the Guildhall. The evidence adduced was very luminous, but the main facts have been already stated. The medical witnesses had detected copper in the green colouring stuff which coated the *blanc-mange* used at the dinner. A verdict of "Manslaughter" was accordingly returned against Mr. Franklin, by whom the dinner was provided, and against Randall, the cook.—In reference to this melancholy event, we have received the following letter:—

DEAR SIR,—The account given in the *Nonconformist* of the 14th instant, of the melancholy circumstance connected with the ordination dinner which lately took place in this town, is exaggerated, and calculated to occasion much needless anxiety to the friends of neighbouring ministers. Not twenty-one, but seven persons, partook of the poisonous dish, all of whom are now convalescent, with the single distressing exception of the late Mr. Cornfield. The Rev. William Todman, of Yardley Hastings, whom you report to have "fallen" a victim, &c., is and has been in perfect health. I shall be much obliged if you will state as much in your next. I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

THE MINISTER OF KING-STREET CHAPEL.

Northampton, June 16, 1848.

PHONOGRAPHY IN THE PRINTING-OFFICE.—In Ellis's "Plea for Phonetic Spelling," a work of 180 demy 8vo pages, the author, in an incidental notice of phonography, remarks—"It may suffice to say in proof of its legibility, that the manuscript of these pages was entirely composed of phonetic short-hand, and set up by the compositors from this short-hand copy. Almost all the manuscript copy used by the compositors in the Phonetic Printing-office, at Bath, is written in the phonetic short-hand we speak of. Nor are our compositors the only ones in England who can read this short-hand; those of the *Bath Journal*, *Ipswich Chronicle*, *Norfolk News*, *Aberdeen Herald*, &c., are likewise able to do so."

A BOLD SWIMMER.—One day last week, a stout-looking, active young fellow called at the ferry-house at Port-Allan, and requested to be taken across the river to Newburgh. It being nearly low water, he was told that he would have to wait an hour, as it was useless to attempt the passage in the then state of the tide. "An hour! I canna' wait an hour," said he, in reply; and buttoning his jacket very deliberately, and adjusting his bonnet, he walked down to the shore, took the water without a moment's deliberation, and, after wading as far as practicable, struck out and swam for the opposite sandbank, as buoyant as a sea-mew. The good folk of Port-Allan, thinking that the man was meditating self-destruction, quickly followed after him with a boat; but the fellow, gaining the bank before they were half-way, took to his heels and scoured across like a race-horse, till, arriving at its southern extremity, he again plunged into the current, and, after "a long pull and a strong pull," actually succeeded in making the Fife shore; when, shaking himself for a moment, he quietly pursued his way as if nothing extraordinary had been accomplished. The breadth of the Tay at the place is fully two miles.—*Perthshire Advertiser*.

THE EPIDEMIC AMONG CATTLE.—We regret to state that the epidemic has committed serious ravages amongst the stock in the course of the month. In many instances it has been found impossible to forward the beasts to market; hence they have been sold to the local butchers at a considerable sacrifice. One of our correspondents informs us that out of one hundred beasts fed in his stalls, seventy have been seriously affected, out of which twenty-four have died. The foot rot in sheep has not been very disastrous in its effects; while the lambing season has turned out remarkably well, with very few losses of consequence.—*Devizes Gazette*.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.—At a Court of Common Council, held on Thursday, it was resolved, without opposition, "That the Court petition both Houses of Parliament praying for the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the transfer of their functions to the Civil Courts of the kingdom." The use of the Guildhall, for the purpose of a hall on the 7th of July next, was granted to the Committee of the Spitalfields School of Design.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

PEOPLE'S LEAGUE.

The members and friends of the People's League held the first of a series of fortnightly meetings for the promotion of union between the middle and working classes in favour of universal suffrage, on Monday evening, at the National Hall, Holborn. John Scoble, Esq., took the chair. The Rev. J. Burnet, J. Robertson, Esq., Mr. Lowery, and others, addressed the meeting. The following is a report of Mr. Robertson's able address:—

You are aware of the tricks resorted to by the oligarchy to prevent our Parliamentary friends from exposing the electoral system under the Reform Act, to-morrow evening. I am at no loss for the motives of this dread of the light. They know that if the public look at it the electoral system is lost. Now I am anxious to bespeak your kind indulgence while I try to lay bare before you the principle upon which electoral power has been distributed by the Reform Act. The gross injustice and the revolting inequalities of this distribution of power are now pretty generally known, but the principle upon which it has been done, the law of the distribution, to use a scientific term, has to my knowledge never yet been exposed. Now I feel it my duty to-night to declare the truth, that the principle of the Reform Act is to give electoral power in large portions to the worst electors, and in small portions to the best electors. Pretending to enfranchise independence, intelligence, and respectability, the framers of the Reform Act enfranchised servility, corruption, and perjury; they weighed the electoral power as scrupulously as diamonds are weighed, and they gave it in infinitesimal particles to men who would use it according to the dictates of conscience and patriotism, while bestowing it in large quantities upon the men who they knew well would use it badly and basely. This is the fact, which I will prove if you will pardon my tediousness, and give your indulgence to me while stating some hard facts and statistical calculations, by an induction from which the principle is elicited and established. To prove my proposition I will examine very briefly the distribution of electoral power first in the counties and next in the boroughs. Of course it is impossible on this occasion to compare all the 114 counties in the United Kingdom in reference to their 253 members, and each and all of the 308 boroughs in reference to their 403 members. But I shall prove my case by samples. I confront Lord Palmerston, who says, "the House of Commons is one of the most noble public bodies in the civilized world," by proving its construction to be hypocritical and base. Middlesex, North and South Lancashire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, are the great seats of British commerce and manufactures, of wealth, enterprise, independence, and intelligence. These three counties contained in 1846, 85,422 electors, three-fourths of whom are freeholders. These 85,000 electors return eight members. The Reform Act gives to 10,000 or 11,000 of them the power of returning one member. Now let us turn to eight other counties, which also return eight members. The counties of Bute, Caithness, Elgin, Linlithgow, Nairn, Orkney, Selkirk, and Sutherland, contain 3,770 electors on the register of 1846. When they pass the tellers in the divisions of the House of Commons, the eight members for these 3,700 electors are exactly the equals in the vote lists, and in the business of legislation, of the eight representatives of the 85,000 electors of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Middlesex. In Whig arithmetic 3,000 is equal to 85,000! The independence, wealth, respectability, and intelligence of the freeholders of the three greatest English counties are facts known to all men. But let us look closely at their electoral and legislative equals in Bute, Caithness, Elgin, Linlithgow, Nairn, Orkney, Selkirk, and Sutherland. Let us inspect the 3,000 who, in Whig eyes, are worth the 85,000 independent freeholders. In these counties there are a few independent electors, but they are swamped by servile tenants and fictitious voters. Some of these tenants are well known to me, and have themselves told me indignantly and bitterly that they have no alternative between voting for the nominees of their landlords, and seeing the ruin of themselves and their families stare them in the face. Of the fictitious voters, two reports of committees of the House of Commons, in large blue-books, furnish me with impressive characteristics. They enable me, supported by them and by evidence which has been sworn in courts of law, to declare that these fictitious or faggot voters are enfranchised by perjury. 85,400 independent electors are nullified by 3,700 electors; and in this small body itself, the independent and resident electors are nullified, swamped, and overcome, by servile tenants, and strangers who owe their votes to nothing but their willingness to swear falsely. With your permission, I will read the extracts from the report of the committee on fictitious votes, in 1838, which prove these facts. Though referring more particularly to Selkirkshire and Peebleshire, the committee say these are merely samples of the Scotch counties. This iniquity prevails, also, in England, as is proved by the evidence published by the committee on votes of electors, in 1846. I will now read the extracts from the report on fictitious votes, or, as they are called, colourable life-rents. "But where, as has frequently been the case, the franchise has been obtained by a mere colourable acquisition of such life-rents, they think they ought to direct the attention of the House to the following circumstances, which usually attend the transaction. The deeds are made out in the last week of January, so as just to complete the six months' possession necessary for registration. The subject disposed of seldom passes into the hands of the life-renters, but remains in the occupation of the disposer, who receives back a lease of it from the donees generally of the same date, and always of the same duration, as his own disposition to them. The price, which is fixed by annuity tables according to the age of the purchasers, is not paid, but a bill for the amount is given, the interest for which is about equivalent to the rent received by the parties in return. There are few instances of these bills being paid up, nor can it be doubted that payment of them is not expected to be enforced. The transaction, moreover, is not preceded by a search of incumbrances, or any inquiry into the real value of the rent, as is invariably the case in purchases of real property. The delivery of the deed, which is essential in law to the completing of a transaction, is virtually evaded, either by the same individual being employed to act as agent for both buyer and seller,

or by a more formal delivery of the disposition being gone through before witnesses, after which it is immediately restored to the party granting it, in whose custody it remains. Lastly, infidelity seldom follows on these transactions, though in cases of actual sale it is not only usual, but essential to the security of the buyer." But the committee portray a darker species of this crime:—"Cases have also been brought before the committee of individuals making single purchases for the sake of the vote, in which the purchasers being unprovided with the means of paying have been assisted with the necessary sum by some political agent or partisan who takes over the property so acquired a security for the loan advanced. It appears that agents are regularly employed, not only in looking out for properties to be bought for political purposes, but also in affording the necessary facility by loans to indigent purchasers who are induced to take them. The consequence is that the vote thus acquired can never afterwards be exercised but at the will of the creditor; he may demand payment of the sum lent by him at any moment, and if his demand be not complied with within six days he may proceed instantly to attach the person of his debtor, and by a second process to obtain possession of the property. It is obvious then that in the case of a poor man thus situated, neither the interest in the property nor the vote derived from it, belong to him so much as to his creditor; and that he is a mere tool in the hands of another, who by this species of right acquires over a considerable portion of the constituency a power which may be exercised in a very mischievous and objectionable manner." Realize the position of this debtor, with six days between him and a gaol if he refuses to vote as bidden, or recoils from completing his qualification by swearing if called upon by Almighty God, and as he shall answer at the day of judgment, that he has the property which he has not. The out-cast child of the streets who steals a purse may be transported by the criminal law; but to make a man perjure his soul in politics is clever electioneering, winked at by the Legislature, and abetted by his Grace the Duke.

Now I hope this will suffice to prove that in the counties the Reform Act gives most of the electoral power to the worst electors. As for the boroughs, I might notice that we all know well the city of London and the Tower Hamlets side by side, the one returning four and the other two members. In the Tower Hamlets there are 18,748 ten-pound householders, in London there are 12,494, and thus the borough returning two members has a third more of ten-pound householders than the borough returning four. Probably the explanation of the fact may be found in the circumstance that there are in London 7,563 pure and patriotic freemen. But I will not fatigue you with illustrations and proofs of the notorious fact that the electoral power in boroughs has been lodged by the Reform Act in largest quantities in the basest hands. Some reformers have got a notion that though the counties belong to the oligarchy, the boroughs may be secured to the people. Lord Stanley, in an imprudently candid manner, said that in the counties Tory acres were just Tory votes, and Whig acres were just Whig votes, and tell him the politics of the landlords and he would tell you the result of the elections. But the fact is identical with respect to the houses in all the boroughs which are not large. Tory houses are Tory votes, and Whig houses Whig votes. I have often thought that if property is to have anything to do with representation, it would be a great improvement to separate humanity from it entirely. Let the land be mapped, and the estates coloured according to the politics of the landlord. The Tory acres red, the Whig blue, and the Radical green. Make maps or pictures of the houses, colouring them according to the politics of the proprietors. This method would decide elections according to the transparencies of property. This would just be the present system, without its outrages upon the consciences of men, its vile hypocrisies, and atrocious criminalities. To-day the estates and the houses, as votes, are bought and sold, advertised and auctioned, with the consciences of the tenants in them—a horrible merchandise of souls. It is true that 308 cities, boroughs, and universities, return 403 members. But even in the largest boroughs we know that the ballot is necessary for the protection of the voter. To ascertain the distribution of electoral power in these boroughs, we must separate the independent and honest from the servile and corrupt boroughs. In England, there are 190 cities and boroughs returning 321 members. But if we deduct the boroughs liable to be swamped by freemen, potwallers, and scot-and-lot voters, and all with less than 1,000 electors, until there remain only those constituencies which are too large for the abuses of nomination and corruption, we shall find that they consist of only 7 to 20 boroughs, returning 51 members. But this list must be further reduced. It includes three boroughs returning 6 members, Chatham, Devonport, and Greenwich, which are notoriously under Government influence. The English boroughs in which there are neither freemen, potwallers, scot-and-lot voters, nor Government influence, and which are large enough to withstand the influences of nomination and corruption, are thus reduced to 24, and their members to 45. Now we begin to understand why Mr. Hume and Mr. Cobden walk into the lobby with minorities of fifty when they vote for reductions of expenditure and equitable adjustment of taxation. Now it may be wrong to say that every small borough, or every constituency in which there are freemen, is under corrupt influences; but the votes of their representatives give force to the suspicion, and the fact is undeniable that the borough constituencies of England in circumstances favourable to purity of election return only 45 members of the 321, leaving the remaining 276 to represent the constituencies of the freemen, potwallers, the scot-and-lot voters, and the boroughmongers. Thus it is proved to demonstration that, in the English boroughs, as in the British counties, the Reform Act gives the largest amount of electoral power to the worst hands. Now I have not imputed motives to the men who made this distribution of electoral power, this deceitful representative system, whose evils we all feel we need not infer thence. I shall bring before you the testimony of two witnesses, inferior to none in the knowledge of the affair—the late Earl of Durham, and the present Premier, Lord John Russell. In his last days I knew Lord Durham, the author of the first rough draft of the Reform Bill. Just before he left London, never to return alive, one Sunday evening, when his other guests had retired, he asked me to remain. We had much painful conversation on the treachery with which he had been treated by the Melbourne Ministry in reference to the Governor-General-

ship of the North American colonies. He said with much emotion, and wished the fact to be made known. "They have never forgiven me for my Reform Bill." I asked him, "What was it?" He replied, "I was favourable to the ballot, and I wished to keep my father-in-law's promise about the householders. I would have enfranchised the householders. I would have enfranchised the people, but they (the Whigs) did not wish it; they would not let me, and they have never forgiven me for wishing it." There was nothing confidential in this communication, which he wished to be published; and he predicted of his Whig betrayers and the enfranchisement of the people—"They will have to do it in worse times." The testimony of Lord John Russell is less explicit, but equally instructive. It is to be found in a letter which his lordship wrote to an inhabitant of Tavistock, who complained of the nomination of members of the Bedford family to the borough. Lord John Russell replied—"He had suggested Colonel Fox, and they had elected him. But after that single election, I shall not consider you or any other person bound to attend to my wishes respecting a second member for Tavistock. I hope there may always be a member of our family deserving of the confidence of the electors; and that unless he deserves it, he will not ask it. Your faithful servant, John Russell." Why should any man be bound to attend to the wishes of another man in regard to an affair of conscience and of public duty? Lord John Russell talked of "guilty hopes" lately, but does he not here avow a guilty hope for "our family?" His lordship brought into Parliament the Reform Bill, which gives 300 electors of Tavistock as much electoral power as Marylebone, Westminster, or Glasgow—the largest cities of the empire. We should have a House of Commons of 7,000 members if the noble lord had enfranchised the British and Irish people as liberally as he enfranchised the inhabitants of Tavistock. One elector of Tavistock is equal to forty electors of Glasgow in the vote lists—one elector of Tavistock is equal to fifty-two electors of Marylebone in the legislature—one elector of Tavistock is equal to fifty electors of Westminster—and one elector of Tavistock is equal to sixty electors of the Tower Hamlets. Does not the letter of the noble lord explain this distribution of power? Is not the motive seen in the bondage to attend to his wishes—in the family hope which is avowed? The subject is too large for complete treatment on an occasion like the present, but I confess I feel confident that I have proved my charge, that the Reform Act gives most electoral power to the worst hands. As to motives, you must judge for yourselves from the parole testimony of Lord Durham, and the documentary evidence under the signature of Lord John Russell. Sir, before I sit down I must declare that I consider the Reform Act as a crime against the working classes, whom it deprived of the suffrages they had, producing thus a House of Commons which is a club of rich, yet venal men, instead of a workshop for the people—a representation of the Commons in which the common people are not represented. I must denounce the Reform Act as an imposture on the middle classes, because it gives them only the most infinitesimal particles of electoral power, while bestowing it in large quantities on the voting tools of the oligarchy. One word of personal feeling. The condition of the people has been the study and devotion of my life. In the cabins of the Irish peasantry, the buckan-thatched hovels of the Highlanders, the pestilential lanes of our great cities, in workhouses, tramp-houses, hospitals, asylums, and prisons, I observed the miseries of the people until they made my life miserable. Two statistical facts thrill through my mind: our criminals are increasing faster than our people, and our young criminals faster than our adult criminals. Out of miseries come crimes. Most glad would I rely on the remedies for the evils of the people which a noble Ashley promotes, and a royal Albert applauds, but my reason and my conscience tell me that the afflictions of those who toil most and enjoy least are not to be healed by these mild medicines. The interests of the oligarchy must be squared with justice, and the interests of the whole people must be supreme in the legislature, as a preliminary step for enabling our Christian philanthropy to grapple with the miseries which are desolating the poor.

[Mr. Robertson sat down amidst loud cheers.]

SANDWICH, DEAL, AND WALMER.—A conference of the leading Radical Reformers of the above borough was convened by circular, on Tuesday, June 13, in the Corn Exchange-room of the Fleur de Lis, Sandwich; about 130 persons attended. George Hughes, Esq., barrister-at-law, was unanimously voted to the chair, and in a very concise and able manner stated the objects of the meeting, and the necessity of supporting Mr. Hume's motion to procure a radical reform in the House of Commons. Mr. M. B. Sutton then exposed the lavish expenditure of the public money, the present unjust and oppressive system of taxation pursued in reference to the middle and working classes, without adequate representation, and concluded by calling upon all to support Mr. Hume's proposition as an instalment of what was due, but at the same time to declare that manhood suffrage alone was complete justice. Mr. Tapley, solicitor, Sandwich, in a very forcible address, seconded the views of the former speaker, and adduced some convincing arguments in favour of manhood over household suffrage, and then proposed that a petition should be sent to the House of Commons, embodying the above views, which, after some little opposition from some of the old Whig school, was resolved on. A vote of thanks to the Chairman was then carried by acclamation. In the course of the week the petition from the united borough received above 1,000 signatures, and was sent to Mr. Hume for presentation.

MR. HUME'S MOTION.—Since our last, important meetings have been held in favour of Mr. Hume's motion, at Liverpool, Worcester, Sunderland, Edinburgh, Hereford, Falmouth, Doncaster, Truro, Aylesbury, Wallingford, Cambridge, Preston, Canterbury, Leeds, Glasgow, Belper, Mile End, Ramsgate, Sandwich, Berwick-on-Tweed, Lewes, Marylebone, Andover, Kingston-on-Thames, Dartington, &c.

At LEEDS, a Chartist victory actually occurred, notwithstanding able and well-tempered attempts to carry the Reform resolutions. The meeting was

many thousands strong, and had been convened by the Mayor on a requisition signed by some 1,600 electors and inhabitants; it was understood to be a household suffrage meeting. Mr. Plint, a leading politician of the town, who supported the Reform resolutions, avowed himself an adherent of universal suffrage. Mr. Brooke, a Chartist, suggested a resolution claiming the one Chartist point of universal suffrage, without insisting on more, as he was anxious to concede and have unanimity. For the same reason he would not propose his suggestion as an amendment; and the resolutions were carried by the majority of six to one. That done, however, Mr. Brooke proposed a substantive resolution—"That this meeting having manifested its desire for a union of the middle and working classes, for amending the present unjust system of legislation, deems it right to express its opinion that no measure short of the 'six points' would do justice to all classes of the people. This resolution was carried with clapping of hands; and it is said that 'scarcely a score of persons held up their hands against it.'"

At BELPER, a similar result occurred, in a very large meeting. "Two persons in the crowd" proposed Chartist amendments, which were put by the chairman and were carried; whereat the meeting was abruptly brought to a conclusion.

At STROUD, the Rev. Mr. Yates resorted to Lord John's practice when Member for Stroud, of "wanting their opinions when he wanted their votes;" he might now learn this of the people—"that we are firmly, decidedly, peacefully, but unitedly resolved, that we do want further reform; that we must have it; and, united together with one heart and one mind, despite his or any other opposition, the measures we ask for must and will be carried."

WORCESTER, Thursday Evening.—In compliance with a requisition to the Mayor of this city, a public meeting has been held to-day, to "take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of the principles involved in the motion which Mr. Hume has announced his intention of bringing forward on the 20th instant." The meeting was held in the Guildhall, which was nearly filled, there being about 1,000 persons present, including a large number of Chartists. The Mayor, Mr. E. Webb, presided. The several resolutions were carried, an amendment in favour of the whole charter being lost by a small minority.

At a meeting of the Westminster Reform Society on Monday, the following resolution was adopted as the basis of their demands: "The extension of the suffrage to all persons paying a rental for a house or any part of a house, and having been resident there for a period not less than six months previous to registration; the vote by ballot; a more equal apportionment of members to the population; and triennial parliaments."

At Canterbury, the petition in favour of Mr. Hume's motion bears an aggregate of 1,068 signatures, of which 763 are those of electors.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—In the Potteries the movement has been taken up warmly. Family petitions, general petitions, factory petitions, and memorials to the members have been sent from Burslem, Tunstall, Hanley and Shilton, and Stoke-upon-Trent.

DARLINGTON.—Two meetings have been held in this town, on Wednesday and Thursday, in support of the reform movement of Messrs. Hume and Cobden. Messrs. Adam, Kipling, Watson, and Drs. Drury and Fothergill, on Thursday, severally addressed the meeting in favour of further reforms. Resolutions in favour of the new movement were carried unanimously, and a petition to Parliament agreed to.

WAKEFIELD.—A petition in favour of Mr. Hume's plan of reform has been very extensively signed by electors and householders. Each person signing has to attach his trade, residence, and whether an elector or householder, in order that there may be no mistake as to the genuineness of the signatures. Several aldermen and nearly all the town councillors have signed.

WINCHESTER.—Petitions in support of the subjects embraced in Mr. Hume's motion have been very numerously signed. A large proportion of the electors who supported Mr. Carter at the last election have inscribed their names.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—Petitions in favour of Mr. Hume's motion for obtaining those most desirable objects, economy and reform, are now lying for signature in Newport.—*Hants Independent.*

AYLESBURY.—A numerously-attended town's meeting has been held in this town. The meeting was addressed by the following gentlemen, when some very able and eloquent speeches were delivered:—Lord Nugent (member for the borough of Aylesbury); John Houghton, Esq., of Upton Farm; Mr. S. Gibbs; Mr. John Gibbs; Mr. Jones; Mr. Moscrop, of Whitechurch; the Rev. George Ashmead, of Great Missenden; the Rev. W. J. Gates, of Aylesbury. Lord Nugent announced his entire concurrence in the proposal of Mr. Hume, with the exception of the electoral district point. There he would pause, because he could not see how, with fluctuating populations, the country could be fairly apportioned into districts. In the meantime he would vote for household suffrage with Mr. Hume. But would he stop here; the same advance in the popular mind which made household suffrage necessary, would also compel the legislature to bestow universal suffrage. Household suffrage would very soon become the law of the land. Of that he was perfectly persuaded; and universal suffrage would afterwards be necessary, as a matter of absolute justice.

SHEFFIELD.—On Wednesday, Mr. Hume's proposed plan for Parliamentary reform was discussed in the town council at Sheffield, on a motion that a petition from the council praying for amendments in accordance with Mr. Hume's motion be transmitted to Mr. Cobden, M.P., to be presented to the House of Commons. The motion, after a long discussion, was rejected by a majority of 28 votes, over a minority of 12; 17 members who were present remained neutral.

Meetings in support of Mr. Hume's motion have been held generally throughout Scotland, including Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dumfermline, Falkirk, Greenock, Paisley, Aberdeen, Dundee, &c. The petition from Edinburgh is signed by about 10,000 persons.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.—PROPOSED CONGRESS IN PARIS.

Mr. Elihu Burritt held in Newcastle, on Thursday evening, one of those quiet social conferences which he prefers to public meetings. About one hundred persons accepted the invitation which he had given, and met him at Mr. Wilcke's, the Temperance Hotel. Among the number, and conspicuous from his costume, was a private soldier. George Fife Angus, Esq., was also of the company, and consented to preside.

Mr. Burritt then reminded his friends of what he had before told them concerning "The League of Universal Brotherhood"—a league not formed for any separate object—not to forward personal freedom alone, or freedom of intercourse, or peace—but all of these, and whatever ministered to the welfare and happiness of man. He reported the progress of the movement on both sides of the Atlantic, and advocated the establishment of a High Court of the Nations, before which their international disputes should be heard and decided. The idea had originated with France about two centuries ago. It was taken up in Germany and England, and much had been written upon the subject in the United States of America. The existence of the absolute Governments of the continent of Europe had always been regarded as one great difficulty in the way. This was now in process of removal. Absolutism was passing away, and there was a tendency of fusion among the smaller powers. These changes were favourable; and, to help onward the movement, it was proposed that a congress should be held in Paris at the latter end of August next. It was calculated that about two hundred persons would proceed to France from Great Britain; and if nothing were done more than this—if the congress produced no other effect than to draw two hundred of the inhabitants of this island to the French capital—the moral influence of that fact—of so many of the people of England leaving their homes for the continent to see if some substitute could not be found for the tremendous evil of war, which was eating out the substance of the world—could not fail to be great. Sixty persons had already agreed to go; and Mr. Bradshaw, of the *Railway Guide*, who took a lively interest in the matter, had undertaken to conduct the expedition. He would make all the arrangements, to and fro, including board and lodging in Paris. In fact, no one who went would need to put his hand into his pocket from the time that he left London until he returned. The ticket would be £4. The train would start from London, probably on a Tuesday; and parties would remain in Paris until Saturday; but if any one wished to prolong his stay a few days, he might do so for an additional payment of £1. The trip would take place, most likely, between the 20th and 30th of August; and it was not improbable that many persons, unconnected with the delegation, would take tickets. [The Chairman inquired if the passport system would not prove an obstacle?] The question of passport had not been lost sight of. He believed that that difficulty would be got over. He thought, indeed, that the people of Paris would be very glad to see so many of their English neighbours back again [laughter]. Nothing which occurred in the late revolution had thrown so sombre an aspect over the capital of France as the departure—the unnecessary departure, as the Parisians regarded it—of the English. The proposal to establish a High Court of Nations was looked upon in many quarters as chimerical. But why should it be so? The American Republic was made up of states which differed from each other as much as the states of Europe. Each state conducted its own internal business, but they were all amenable to the Supreme Court. To that court differences between states were referred, just in the same way as differences between individuals; and when the seven judges gave their decision, a state never dreamt of revolt, but yielded instant submission. So, also, might the disputes of nations be carried before a supreme court, and peaceably decided; which, surely, would be more wise than to leave them, as at present, to the rude adjustment of Lynch law [hear, hear]. Mr. Burritt came next to the subject of ocean penny postage—a project which, if executed, would place a mighty, worldwide agent in the hands of the Brotherhood for the accomplishment of their designs. Since last he had the pleasure of meeting his friends in that room, the work had gone on well. The press of Great Britain and America had taken the subject up in a right spirit; and (what was particularly important) the penny postage movement in the United States was prospering. There was every reason to believe, that in his country, as in this, penny postage would be adopted—probably within the next twelve months. If so, half the work would be done. Ocean penny postage, as they must all perceive, could not be brought into beneficial operation until American

penny postage was first established; because, while high rates prevailed on the other side of the Atlantic, the cost of a letter passing between the old world and the new must still be large. But with penny postage in England and the United States, and penny postage on the ocean, a letter would pass between any one place in England, and any other place in America, for three pence. The project was perfectly feasible. A letter was now sent from Jersey to the Shetland Islands for one penny; a letter would soon be sent from New York to the Rocky Mountains for one penny; what, then, was to hinder a ship from carrying a letter across the Atlantic on the same terms? The increased number of letters would yield as large a revenue as the present number, and the cost of conveyance would not be a farthing more. There was, indeed, nothing experimental or speculative about the matter—English merchantmen having long carried letters at a penny each all over the world [hear, hear]. Let England only take up the question, and she would absorb the carrying trade of America and Europe—she would become the one great letter-carrier of the nations. Why, the Emperor of Russia—and this was a most gratifying fact—had established a uniform twopenny postage over the whole extent of his European dominions. Well, then, might the friends of free intercourse rejoice and take courage [applause].

The CHAIRMAN, in the course of a short and interesting address, stated that he, as a shipowner, could corroborate one part of Mr. Burritt's case. His vessels went to all parts of the world, and had carried thousands upon thousands of letters for her Majesty's Government, for which he never got more than one penny each. Shipowners performed this service in the way of trade: they carried these letters just as they carried other articles, and made a profit out of the transaction. Every merchant-ship was called upon to carry letters: the navy was exempt. Now, for his part, he thought the navy could not be better employed than in carrying letters; and he would have our ships of the line employed in this service [applause].

On the motion of Mr. E. S. HILLS, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Burritt; and, in acknowledging the compliment, he stated that he had had an interview with Mr. Rowland Hill, and conversed with him on the subject of ocean penny postage. Mr. Hill was favourable to the project, but sufficiently engaged himself with penny postage at home. He (Mr. Burritt), however, was inclined to think, that if public opinion were ripened upon the question, Mr. Hill would feel it a pleasure to crown his great work of post-office reform by the supplement of an ocean penny postage [applause]. Thanks were voted to the Chairman for his services, and the meeting closed.

A SUBTERRANEAN FIRE.—The village of Lower Haugh, near Rotherham, is placed over a coal-mine, which was set on fire twenty years ago, and is still burning. The coal in certain places round the village comes out at the surface of the earth; and at one of these places—locally called "bassets"—it was kindled by a fire lighted on the ground to burn stones for road materials. The fire has advanced in various directions in different years, and occasionally shown itself at the surface in smoke and flames. These eruptions have been stopped by puddling the earth with wet clay. Some years since, the destruction of the mausoleum of the Wentworth family was threatened, and only averted by sinking a deep and extensive shaft, which cut the communication of the combustible strata. Lately many houses have sunk and become untenable; especially two detached cottages of picturesque situation and beautiful architecture. A person on the spot writes:—"The ground in several large tracts is one huge hot-bed; and where the heat is not so intense as to destroy vegetation, the villagers turn it to very good account in raising early crops of vegetables. Peas were seen some weeks ago flourishing luxuriantly in the open air; and potatoes are so forward, that one crop has been already secured, and a second crop got into the ground. The exposed earth is quite warm, even in the depth of winter. Were this state of things confined within prescribed limits, it would be all very well; but this is by no means the case. The unnatural heat engenders a disagreeable smoke, which is continually ascending and adulterating the atmosphere, doubtless to the detriment of animal health; and the houses in the worst localities are often filled with warm air, strongly charged with sulphur, rendering them as habitations little better than a coal-pit."

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—A large meeting of the graduates was held at Freemasons' Hall, on the 8th inst., for the purpose of organizing themselves, with a view to the improvement of their academical position. Professor Miller, of King's College, M.D., F.R.S., was called to the chair; and many gentlemen attended who had arrived from remote parts of the country for the purpose. The meeting originated in the want, generally expressed among the graduates, of a recognised and influential status in the University, of which, by its present constitution, they are not even members. The utmost unanimity prevailed, both as to the grounds of dissatisfaction and the means for their removal. Resolutions expressive of gratitude for the past efforts of the Senate, and of hope for their assistance in the movement, were unanimously carried by a crowded meeting; and a committee of graduates of the three faculties of arts, medicine, and law, was appointed to carry the resolutions into effect.

DEATH OF TOM STEELE.—This gentleman, so well known to the public, died on Thursday evening, at Peele's Coffee-house, Fleet-street.

COURT, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN and royal family left Osborne on Wednesday afternoon, and are now at Buckingham-palace.

On Friday Lord John Russell had an audience of the Queen.

A FOOLISH PANIC was created at the Isle of Wight yesterday week. The Odd Fellows of all England last week were holding their A.M.C., at Southampton. A party of them went to the Isle of Wight on Tuesday, for pleasure; a report was spread that they were Chartists, and as they asked the way to Osborne—of course were going to plunder the Queen's marine palace. Expresses were sent off to Osborn, and to the various coast-guard and military stations; and the result was a desperate muster to prevent eighteen peaceful, amiable Odd Fellows, from invading the queen's abode.

THE COUNT DE NEUILLY, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess de Nemours, visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore-house, near Windsor, on Tuesday week. The Count de Neuilly appeared in pretty good health, but was evidently labouring under increased feebleness, which was to be observed as the ex-King walked through the royal gardens and the plantations at Frogmore-house.

We have much pleasure in announcing that M. Oloaga, the distinguished Progressista deputy, has succeeded in effecting his escape from Spain. He arrived in London yesterday, having taken refuge on board the "Trafalgar" when that ship touched at Lisbon.—*Times of Saturday.*

DEPARTURE OF THE SPANISH MINISTER.—His Excellency the Spanish Minister, M. Isturitz, left London on Wednesday evening for Madrid. The Count de Mirasol, after making overtures through the Spanish Minister, did not gain any recognition from Viscount Palmerston or the Government, and after several ineffectual advances on behalf of his Government the Count left London last Friday evening for Spain. M. Tacon, principal secretary of the Spanish Legation, the Chevalier Diaz, and M. Urbiztond, are the only persons left that are attached to the Legation. Preparations have been made for their departure within the present week. M. Isturitz, up to the last hour of the notice of his own reception, experienced the most courteous and respectful attention from Viscount Palmerston and from every member of her Majesty's Government; but the recent acts of the Spanish Government had afforded so many opportunities of disagreement, that M. Isturitz conceived it a duty to retire as early as possible after the intimation given by the British Government.—*Daily News.*

THE QUEEN AND THE PEOPLE.—At a meeting in Manchester, held recently, to commemorate the passing of the Ten Hours' Bill, Lord Ashley reported his presentation to the Queen of the medal entrusted to him by the operatives, and said:—

I had the honour of speaking to her Majesty of the character of her subjects, particularly in these vast counties. I had the honour of telling her what I have said to night, that I did not believe there was a finer material to rule over—I did not believe there was a body of men capable of more generous sentiments than the operative classes of the great kingdom that God in his providence had called her to govern. And I tell you it would have done your hearts good to hear the ardent and fervent manner in which her Majesty replied, "I know it, I know it well; I fully believe what you say; I am sure they are as good a people as any Sovereign was ever called upon to rule."

A CABINET COUNCIL was held on Saturday at the Foreign-office. The Council sat two hours and a half.

THE CONVOCATION AND THE UNIVERSITIES.—The Queen held a Court on Saturday afternoon at Buckingham-palace for the reception on the throne of addresses from the Convocation of the Clergy, from the University of Oxford, and from the University of Cambridge. The following is her reply to the address of the clergy:—

I receive with cordial satisfaction your assurances of loyal and affectionate attachment to my throne and person. It is my earnest desire to promote the welfare and happiness of my people, by the maintenance of peace and tranquillity, and by measures calculated to extend the influence of our holy religion, which is the sure foundation of national prosperity. I rely with entire confidence on your zeal and earnestness in inculcating the principles of Christian truth and charity, and I derive much gratification from the assurance of your co-operation in increasing the efficiency of the Church for the accomplishment of the great work for which it was established. I trust that by the blessing of God on the means adopted for this important end, the inestimable benefits of pure and undefiled religion may be generally diffused throughout all classes of the community.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—A most interesting and valuable relic of antiquity was recently found in one of her Majesty's woods, called the Greaves, in the late forest of Needwood, near Draycot, in the parish of Hanbury and county of Stafford, by Mr. T. Hollis, her Majesty's head gamekeeper. It was discovered near a fox-hole, where the soil had been thrown up by the foxes. It consists of an ancient and valuable British neck collar of the purest gold, weighing 16½ ounces avoirdupois. The collar is of one single piece, and is formed of eight rods, or wires, twisted together, each being composed of three lesser wires, and terminating in two solid chased ends, which are perforated, and were evidently intended to be connected by some hook, or other fastening, which has been lost. The collar has been forwarded to the Queen.—*Birmingham paper.*

LITERATURE.

The Congregational Lecture; the Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament Unfolded. By the Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON. London: Jackson and Walford.

THE title we have just transcribed introduces the thirteenth volume of this series. Dissenters justly claim for themselves some eminence in theology. The study is part and parcel of the prescriptive education of their ministers. From all other eminence they are almost interdicted. They have no premiums for literary eminence—no fellowships bought by translating Shakspeare into Greek hexameters; no senior wranglership for the attainment of more mathematics than Newton ever knew; no prebendal stalls nor well-endowed bishoprics hanging upon some learned edition of Greek tragedies; and thus, whilst classics are not neglected, and mathematics receive a passing notice, they are mainly shut up to one study; they must be theologians or they are nothing. We are far from despising the distinction—it is their honour, and justifies their largest ambition. It may be naturally expected that such a series as this will furnish proof of their advancement. The Congregational Lectures were expressly intended to "emulate the zeal which established the Boyle, the Warburton, and the Bampton lectures in the National Church." Dissent, indeed, might set up some claim to the production of a part of these—at least if Dr. White was not grievously belied by his own posthumous correspondence. But let that rest; it is not for Evangelical dissent, at least, that we make the claim. By what merits have Nonconformists supported the designed emulation? It is a large question, and we are not presumptuous enough to attempt its final decision. We can hardly demand for them all the literary accomplishment, and natural taste, and ponderous erudition, to which their more favoured rivals lay claim. They do not usually swim in such deep waters of learned lore; but neither are they so eccentric and paradoxical in the use of it. Perhaps Dissenters are addicted to the faults of most autobiographers. Others do not take their portraits, except in caricature, and those who paint themselves are nearly limited to a front face. It may be that Nonconformists are too prone to adjudge themselves by a test of their own; by a kind of Winchester bushel not current in the general community. Let the allowance be made; nevertheless we entertain no doubt of their real superiority in substantial theology. Compared with the Episcopal Church, though a few great names in that communion soar above all competition, they have nothing to fear on the score of the depth and fulness of their divinity. They are not bound by formularies, some of which only make "darkness visible," and tether their subjects against their will. They have dared, not only to creep along the shores of natural theology, but to commit themselves to the deep; and though often beyond their soundings, they have learned more than most of the vastitude by which they are surrounded. Or looked at by the side of the theology of past Nonconformists, though here again are some names which distance rivalry, much has been gained of late years in generalization and a deeper research into the principles of revealed doctrines. Nonconformist divinity has indeed its faults; it may be too authoritative in its requisitions; too hasty in pressing out conclusions, and too dogmatic and disputatious in asserting them; it may be wanting in calmness and temper, or too prone to catch the shadow of any casual American or German cloud which flits across its horizon; yet we think we may claim for it a large range of truth—a tolerable freedom from all authority (at least if we except its own)—a pretty logical enunciation of its arguments—and, as a special distinction, a love for Evangelical phases of doctrine, together with no little of the dignity which belongs to those who feel that "a dispensation of the gospel has been committed to them."

These observations have not been suggested by the actual contents of this volume, but were, in fact, floating through our mind as we were opening its pages. Nor are we desirous of specifically applying them to the matter in hand. Our readers may possess on that subject differing opinions, and true to another object, we write for them all.

Dr. Davidson has here taken up an important subject—and he has done so in the calmest and most business-like manner. His chariot does not move, like the Olympic one, upon fervent wheels; yet it maintains a staid and regular advance. We will not demand for his arguments unbounded applause. Nor does the author himself expect it. He is resolved, neither, if he can help it, to wince nor to do battle. We claim for him a fair hearing. Let the verdict be "according to the evidence."

The subject of the treatise is divided among nine lectures. We give a slight analysis of their contents. The first lecture is devoted to "Views of Ecclesiastical Polity entertained by Christians." The author describes three opinions as expressive

of all the existing varieties of sentiment on Ecclesiastical polity; that no system of church government is propounded in the New Testament—that a precise and formal model is there set forth—and that, whilst apostolical precept and example are to be the ground of ultimate appeal, the Church is not to look to the Scriptures for a definite authority as to its constitution. Dr. Davidson adopts the last proposition. He thus avoids the ground on which Dissenters love best to entrench themselves, and aware of the delicacy of his position, spends considerable labour upon its defence. His antagonists will meet him eagerly on this part of his treatise, and will perhaps complain that his groundwork lacks somewhat of solidity and breadth, that it is too nicely balanced and counterpoised, and that it may give rise to a one-sided structure after all. But "*non nostrum.*"

The second lecture illustrates "The Nature and Characteristics of a Scriptural Church." These are clearly set forth, and claim the attention of both Episcopalians and Presbyterians. Nor of these only; for the author maintains that the subdivision into several churches of the body of believers in modern towns is unscriptural in principle and impolitic in practice.

We are conducted, in the third lecture, to the subject of "Officers appointed in the earliest Christian Churches." Great pains are taken to mark the difference between ordinary and extraordinary offices, and many points of correlative interest are raised and discussed with considerable acumen.

We next advance to "The Election of Office-bearers in the Apostolic Age." Election by the popular voice is claimed by indirect proof, and reasons are assigned why the scriptural evidence is not more absolute.

"The Ordination of Office-bearers" is the subject of the fifth lecture. The author contends that the church's election alone constitutes, so far as man is concerned, the office-bearer, and that, whilst miraculous gifts were generally conveyed, in the apostolical age, by the laying on of hands, there was no necessary connexion between the act and the spiritual gifts. We think that the latter point might have been still further illustrated by a reference to the mode of appointing ancient kings—Numa for instance, as shown by Basnage and others; and with regard to the former point, it is worthy of question whether it is not deeply associated with and inseparable from the return to primitive order for which Dr. Davidson has contended in his second and eighth lectures, and the re-establishment of a plurality of pastors over larger churches. But again we forbear.

Lecture VI. treats of "The Proper Balance of Power in a Christian Church." The authority residing in a pastor is declared to be "executive, not legislative;" and the absence of ordained elders is maintained not to affect the validity of the church's ordinances or discipline.

The next lecture is principally occupied by an inquiry into the legitimacy of organized courts of appeal, whether as put forth by Presbyterians or American Congregationalists. The title is, "Authoritative Courts of Review examined and discussed."

In the eighth lecture, "The Number of Office-bearers in a Christian Church" is debated; the author contending for a plurality of elders, and an unrestricted number of deacons. The subject well merits the attention of the reader.

The last lecture is a general "review" and "defence" of the system of Congregationalism.

Dr. Davidson's is a work of considerable research, and is eminently suggestive.

Justice to the Industrious Classes; or, the Causes of Commercial Distress and Political Discontent considered, and suitable Remedies suggested. By the Rev. T. SPENCER, M.A. London: Charles Gilpin.

WHO, that has been cognizant of the events of the last few months, has not solemnly pondered the wrongs of the working millions, and longed to gain their open ear, that he might speak to them words of sympathy and of wise remonstrance! In such a crisis we are deeply convinced that the latter is impossible without the former. Mr. Spencer's pamphlet is a wise combination of both. His remarks are divided into two heads:—

I. The mischievous interference of the Legislature. As instances of this he cites,—1. Factory legislation. 2. Railway legislation. 3. Military and naval legislation. 4. Public health legislation. 5. Ecclesiastical legislation. 6. Irish poor-law. 7. English poor-law. 8. Scotch poor-law. 9. Government education.

II. Justice to the industrious classes. And here he dwells upon,—1. Legacy duties. 2. Primogeniture and entail. 3. Direct taxation. 4. Emigration and crown lands. 5. The prevention of the slave-trade. 6. Self-supporting workhouses, gaols, and industrial schools. 7. The extension of the suffrage. 8. Church reform. 9. A constitution and supreme court.

The author does not advocate, at least at present, universal suffrage. He imagines that, accustomed as we have been to limited rights, the

concession of the whole question would be ruinous; but he suggests, that in filling up vacant places in the present Parliament the experiment shall be fairly tried, anticipating that the result would be more favourable to the general extension than is usually imagined. We have no faith in this kind of experimental legislation. It stands upon the narrow ground of policy rather than the broad one of right. But Mr. Spencer shall speak for himself:—

"When in the United States, it was one of his [the writer's] chief objects to ascertain from intelligent men how far universal suffrage could be safely introduced into England. He found that all liberal men were of opinion that it might ultimately be introduced; but that all agreed that, since the property and institutions of this country had grown up under the limited suffrage, a sudden change to universal suffrage would produce irretrievable confusion, and destroy public credit. The question was then put, whether it would be safe to introduce into the British House of Commons a small number of members, elected by the votes of all the inhabitants of a district? The answer was, that it would be both safe and desirable. It is, therefore, suggested to those who seek justice and good order, to consider whether, in filling up the places in the present Parliament, which shall be vacant by death, the issue of a writ might not be accompanied by a direction to the returning officer of the district to invite the votes of all persons of twenty-one years of age, not being criminals or paupers, who have resided in such district for the space of six months. By this means the nation at large would be enabled to form an opinion as to the kind of representatives that would be chosen, and to decide whether such system might be extended to a larger number, and, at the next general election, to all the members. It is probable that in some instances the people would make an injudicious selection, but they would be in the way of learning by their mistakes. Men never learn the rights of property so well as when they have a little property of their own. They do not learn to swim till they are actually in the water. Nor can they acquire the art of selecting a suitable person to represent them in Parliament, till a few trials and failures have taught them not to rely upon flattering speeches and large promises, but on the consistent conduct of upright men. The noisy declaimer is ready to promise plenty of money and plenty of food, but he is less likely to bring about either of them than the man who boldly inculcates diligence and self-reliance. In the school of experience the people will learn that the denouncer of class legislation will sometimes legislate only for his own class—that he who has exposed the prodigal expenditure of governments may himself squander the whole contents of the treasury—that the orator who has captivated large audiences by his eloquent defence of annual Parliaments, may, when seated in Parliament, be the first to propose that the sitting of that assembly shall be permanent. But because too many of the working classes have placed implicit reliance on dishonest and violent men, it does not therefore follow that the working classes should not have votes. It only shows that, before they trust the concerns of the country in the hands of an unknown assembly, it would be to their advantage, as well as to the satisfaction of the rest of the community, that they should try their skill in the election of a portion of that assembly. Such practice would be given by the proposed method of filling up the vacancies caused by death."

In vindicating, under his last subdivision, a British constitution, Mr. Spencer contends that we have, at present, nothing which defines the powers of the Legislature—that we have, in fact, no British constitution, and he urgently pleads for such a precaution.

It is rare to find a clergyman a man of the people. Mr. Spencer is, however, such; and though we think his views in certain departments limited, we hail him as a welcome coadjutor. He labours altogether in the right direction, though stopping short of the full extent; he is liberal, honest, fearless, earnest, and we can well afford to pardon him a few errors, even on those subjects on which we feel most warmly. His march must needs be onward. So real a friend cannot go back. We wish a large circulation to his pamphlet. Such, we are sure, it deserves.

Notes, Explanatory and Practical, on the General Epistles of James, Peter, John and Jude. By Rev. ALBERT BARNES. Carefully edited by I. COBBIN, M.A. London: Tegg and Co.

We have always admired Mr. Barnes as a scriptural commentator. His manly sense, clear perspicuity, and condensed instructiveness, qualify him admirably for such a task as that of explaining the sacred Scriptures. We have opened the volume on many of the passages which most perplex the inquirer into the meaning of these epistles, and in most instances have met with an intelligent explanation of their difficulty. A uniform approval we scarcely expected. We think the author wrong in interpreting James ii. 1—3 of Christian assemblies rather than of Jewish synagogues, employed as places of judicature; and we can scarcely imagine some passages of John, where the sacred writer speaks of the man born of God as not sinning, to be correctly interpreted without a reference to the abstract idea which was evidently in the mind of John—of one born of God—the divine man, in opposition to the earthly man, or one born of Satan. Such a man could not sin; he being, for the time, the earthly man, or the carnal man, who did. Such an ideal notion, as contradistinguished from actual fact, runs through the epistle. Nevertheless, we warmly commend the work, as critical without pedantry; intelligent, without parade; simple, practical, and forcible, without mannerism or dogmatism. Mr. Barnes's preface to this volume is worthy of attention, and it shows the candour of the author very favourably. Mr. Cobbin has presented the whole production in a very

portable form; and the present edition—we speak without depreciating others—deserves well of the public.

William Brown's Catalogue of Sermons. 130, Old street, St. Luke's.

We have seen no catalogue of hortatory Divinity approaching to this in comprehensiveness. The old and new; the worthless and worthy—high-church, low-church, and no church at all, may here find their sentiments represented. The whole is prefaced by a textuary, and we can give preachers no better advice than to go through it in their public services.

Whom to Marry, and How to get Married. Illustrated by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK. London: Bogue and Co.

At many parts of this volume we have said, with the King in Hamlet—"a hit, a very palpable hit." The book is well to laugh at. We are, however, somewhat afraid of the tendencies of modern Heraclitian philosophy. We had rather see a world in earnest than a world in laughter. We have, indeed, small opinion of him who cannot smile; but the perpetual grin would prove an intolerable nuisance.

The Service of Song in the House of the Lord. By THOMAS BINNEY. London: Jackson and Walford.

THIS is a beautiful treatise, worthy of its author, and of the church at large, for whose benefit it is intended. A point or two might bear criticism, but we have delayed notice of it so long, that we will forego the temptation. May it raise the tone, modulate the style, and spiritualize the motives of our devotional psalmody!

The Medical Student, &c. London: W. Jones, Paternoster-row.

A SERIES of tracts on the subject of licentiousness. The evil is enormous; and it requires faithful, pungent, and yet delicate treatment. These tracts are well adapted to their end. None can mistake them; none at the guilty need blush at their contents.

Adams' Illustrated Descriptive Guide to the Watering-places of England, and Companion to the Coast. By E. L. BLANCHARD. London: W. J. Adams. 1848.

We have had occasion to use this little volume, and are able, therefore, from experience, to testify to its excellence. Its size is small, and therefore its notices are brief, but they are truthful, and written with considerable vivacity. Considering its extent, there are few guide-books that we should prefer to it.

The Philosophy of the Beautiful. From the French of Victor Cousin. Translated, with Notes and an Introduction, by JESSE CATO DANIEL, Cheshunt College. London: W. Pickering.

THIS volume is part of a course of lectures delivered by M. Cousin, in 1818, on the True, the Beautiful, and the Good. It is worthy of its author and its subject—higher praise we know not.

The Reviewer acknowledges, also, the following works:—

Songs of the Revolution. By J. H. GILL.—These verses are the production of an earnest spirit, and contain some poetry and some bombast; some regular feet, and some iambs.—*The Soul, and its Relation to the Body: a Lecture.* By E. RICH. Delivered at the Hammersmith Mechanics' Institute, and expository, with some acumen, of the views of Swedenborg.—*Democracy, and its Mission.* By M. GUIZOT. London: Effingham Wilson.—This work is published by Mr. Wilson as a fair specimen of its author. If it were intended, as it probably was, to exhibit M. Guizot's "itching palm" to the late citizen King of France (it was written some years since), it was successful for a time. Probably the author may have wished it long ere this unwritten again.—*An Exposition of the Danger and Deficiency of the present System of Railway Construction.* By C. H. GREENHOW. London: John Weale.—Worthy of attention by practical engineers.—*Some Remarks on the Law of Copyright.*—Baptist Manual, 1848.—This useful manual, issued by the Committee of the Baptist Union, conveys much denominational information. Its contents are:—Constitution of the Union; a List of Evangelical Baptist Churches; General View of the State of the Baptist Denomination; Income and Expenditure of Public Institutions; Foreign Correspondence. It comprises also an appendix, consisting of many valuable documents, among which are the Annual Address to the Churches and the Statistics of British Baptist Associations.

MUSIC.

Metrical Psalmody, consisting of thirty-six original tunes, composed for four voices, and arranged for the organ or pianoforte. By J. HORSPOOL. London: J. Hart, Hatton-garden.

THE composer of these tunes is evidently a man of cultivated taste, with correct ideas of the purpose and scope of congregational psalmody; but from the specimen before us, we do not think him well qualified to tread the difficult and perilous path of the musical composer. Mediocrity is as unsatisfactory in musical composition as in the kindred art of poetry. To be successful both the one and the other must be marked by positive merit. Whilst allowing that the above effusions display a right appreciation of the genuine spirit of sacred melody, and considerable smoothness of harmony, they appear to us deficient in those higher qualities which would make them permanently attractive either in the congregation or the domestic circle.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

DEATH OF A DISAPPOINTED MAN.—Which, I wonder, brother reader, is the better lot, to die prosperous and famous, or poor and disappointed? to have, and to be forced to yield; or to sink out of life, having played and lost the game? That must be a strange feeling, when a day of our life comes, and we say, "To-morrow, success or failure won't matter much; and the sun will rise, and all the myriads of mankind go to their work or their pleasure as usual; but I shall be out of the turmoil." So there came one morning and sunrise when all the world got up and set about its various works and pleasures, with the exception of old Joseph Sedley, who was not to fight with fortune, or to hope or scheme any more; but to go and take up a quiet and utterly unknown residence in a churchyard at Brompton, by the side of his old wife. Major Dobbin, Jos, and Georgy, followed his remains to the grave, in a black cloth coach. Jos came on purpose from the Star and Garter at Richmond, whither he retreated after the deplorable event. He did not care to remain in the house with the—under the circumstances, you understand. But Emmystaid and did her duty as usual. She was bowed down by no especial grief, and rather solemn than sorrowful. She prayed that her own end might be as calm and painless, and thought with trust and reverence of the words which she had heard from her father during his illness, indicative of his faith and resignation, and his future hope. Yes, I think that will be the better ending of the two, after all. Suppose you are particularly rich and well to do, and say on that last day, "I am very rich; I am tolerably well known; I have lived all my life in the best society, and, thank Heaven, come of a most respectable family. I have served my King and country with honour. I was in parliament several years, where, I may say, my speeches were listened to, and pretty well received. I don't owe any man a shilling; on the contrary, I lent my old college friend, Jack Lazarus, fifty pounds, for which executors will not press him. I leave my daughters with ten thousand pounds a piece—very good portion for girls; I bequeath my plate and furniture, my house in Baker-street, with a handsome jointure, to my widow for her life; and my landed property, besides money in the funds, and my cellar of well-selected wine in Baker-street, to my son. I leave twenty pounds a-year to my valet; and I defy any man after I am gone to find anything against my character." Or suppose, on the other hand, your swan sings quite a different sort of dirge, and you say, "I am a poor, blighted, disappointed old fellow, and have made an utter failure through life. I was not endowed with either brains or good fortune; and confess that I have committed a hundred mistakes and blunders. I own to having forgotten my duty many a time. I can't pay what I owe. On my last bed, I lie utterly helpless and humble; and I pray forgiveness for my weakness, and throw myself with a contrite heart at the feet of the Divine Mercy." Which of these two speeches, think you, would be the best oration for your own funeral? Old Sedley made the last; and in that humble frame of mind, and holding by the hand of his daughter, life, and disappointment, and vanity, sunk away from under him.—*Vanity Fair.*

PHOSPHORESCENCE OF THE MOON.—If our views of the sun are correct, he is distinguished from the planets that encircle him only by his phosphorescent robe. Now what is that phosphorescence? Is it peculiar, is it permanent? Again we descend to our own planet, and our first thought leads us to the Auroras. Whatever their origin, they show the existence of causes in virtue of whose energy the upper strata of our atmosphere become self-luminous sometimes in a high degree, for in northern regions our travellers have read by their brilliance. But the Aurora is not the only phenomenon which indicates the existence of a power in the matter of our globe to emit light. You have all heard of these brilliant Auroral phenomena. It is supposed that in a previous epoch of our globe these phenomena were manifested in a much higher degree than now. On the Melville Islands we find plants which I should call ultra-tropical. They are much too large to grow on the earth now. These plants must have enjoyed an immense amount of light and heat. Whence could they derive these? They could not be derived from the sun, while the axis of our earth remains at the same inclination as now; and, of course, we have no reason to believe that it has ever been situated otherwise than at present. Consequently, we must infer that our earth did possess, at some former epoch, the power of emitting a sufficient amount of heat and light to sustain the growth of these plants. The existence of this illuminating power, although apparently in its debility, we discern also in appearance among the other orbs. Flashes like our Aurora are said to have been observed over the dark hemisphere of Venus, and the obscure part of the moon is believed to have been visited by similar phenomena; but the circumstance most remarkably corroborative of the mysterious truth to which these indications point is the appearance of our midnight-luminary during a total eclipse. When the moon is totally eclipsed, you are aware that it goes entirely into the earth's shadow. No light comes to it, therefore, from the sun. There may be some stray rays; but calculation shows us that they are not sufficient to cause any apparent illumination of the eclipse. Well, then, in what position ought the moon to be, when totally eclipsed? She should disappear entirely, should be blotted out from the sky. But, on the contrary, instead of being blotted out, she is perfectly visible in the sky; an immense bronze disc, and with the aid of a telescope, all her

phases can be traced. Now, this could not be, unless the moon were sending out light herself. From all these circumstances, there seems no tenable conclusion save this: that the matter both of sun and planets is capable in certain circumstances, whose exact conditions are not known, of evolving the energy we term light; and that the atmosphere of the sun is at present under influences favourable to the high manifestations of a power which from the other orbs has not wholly departed. And thus for ever is broken down that supposed distinction, which seemed to place our central luminary apart in space to an immeasurable extent from the humble worlds that roll around him.—*Professor Nichol.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.—A young lady was destined by her parents for the cloister. She had regarded herself as the wife of one to whom she was much attached. The parents not approving this marriage, placed her, as is usual in such cases, in a monastery, where she could never see him; and she commenced her novitiate. Before doing so, however, the young gentleman found means to communicate to her that he would attend in the church at the conclusion of her novitiate; and that if she still loved him and preferred marriage with him to the taking the veil, he would be there to claim her, and give her the home and protection which her own family would deny her. The year rolled slowly away. The novitiate had ended. The profession was publicly announced; the bells rang merrily as for a bridal; the first flowers of spring were blooming on the floor of the monastic chapel. The cardinal had arrived; the young novice, fair as the young moon in May, knelt with her white veil floating behind her, and her eye glancing eagerly from face to face in the assembly till it rested on him, who for that long and sad novitiate she had never seen, and whose presence at this moment assured her of his faithfulness in the past. The service proceeded till the cardinal asked the usual question as to her willingness for the life of a cloister: she at once declared her unwillingness. The cardinal was astounded. The assembly was greatly excited. And on her being again asked for her reason, she pointed to the young man who was present, and said boldly, "My wish is to be married to that gentleman." She was the next instant on her knees to the cardinal, beseeching him to forgive her, and to permit the marriage. The feelings of the cardinal and all the assembly were deeply moved. The service ceased. The cardinal declared that she must not be received into the sisterhood, as she had herself refused her consent: he made inquiry, and in the end himself married the couple. And thus she found at once the home and protection she required, and the want of which would otherwise have consigned her, against her own wish, to the cloister for ever. This, however, is a scene that cannot be of frequent occurrence.—*Pilgrimage to Rome.*

SELF-RESPECT AND SELF-DEPENDENCE.—Be and continue poor, young man, while others around you grow rich by fraud and disloyalty; be without place or power, while others beg their way upwards; bear the pain of disappointed hopes, while others gain the accomplishment of theirs by flattery; forego the gracious pressure of the hand, for which others cringe and crawl. Wrap yourself up in your own virtue, and seek a friend, and your daily bread. If you have, in such a course, grown grey with unblenched honour, bless God and die.—*Heinzellman.*

GLEANINGS.

REPEAL POETRY:—

"My pike is grown rusty—its handle moth eaten;
I fear I shall die of expectancy soon;
But the harvest moon
Will give it a colour, or see me well beaten,
Ere mo stoit!"—*Nation.*

We (*New York Sun*) hail with delight a pioneer "Cheap Postage Association," lately organized in Boston, for the purpose of collecting and circulating facts in favour of postal reform, and agitating the question until it is carried out.

RAIN IN MAY.—The fall of rain in the month of May this year is one of the smallest ever known, only amounting to about three-fourths of an inch. In May 1847, the fall was five-and-quarter-inches.

Mr. Robert Holmes, the ancient barrister, who bearded the judges at the close of his client Mitchell's trial, has been twice in prison,—once for challenging a brother barrister, and once for his supposed connexion with the rebels of 1798.

The *New York Sun* says:—"An ingenious mechanic, in one of the southern cities, has made a small engine to rock his child's cradle. The length of the engine and boiler is 18½ inches. It is about two woman power, and is a great curiosity."

The *Suffolk Chronicle* reports the moving, at Ipswich, of a two-storied brick house, entire and uninjured, a distance of 70 feet. The building was moved, by mechanical means, along greased timber, about a foot in five minutes.

The *Hunts Independent* states that the gipsy school at Farnham, Dorset, established with the view of reclaiming the rising generation of gipsies from the vagabond life of their ancestors, is now in full operation.

"M. Guizot," remarks the *Daily News*, "lasted Louis Philippe eight years. The Republic consumed Lamartine in two months."

The *Scottish Press* shows that a wealthy middle class elector, a merchant of Glasgow, is about 1-100th of an elector of a small English pocket borough; and that a freeholder of West Yorkshire is equivalent to 1-98th of a voting tool of Sutherlandshire.

It is a curious fact, in the "Policy," that there are 14,000,000 in the United Kingdom; 3,300,000 in Wales, 530,000; in Ireland, 4,600,000; in the British Islands, 23,000,000; it is believed that one-fourth might be for what you are.



REVENGE EXTRAORDINARY.—A wag having had a dispute with a man who kept a sausage shop, and owing him a grudge, ran into his shop one day as he was serving several good customers, with an immense dead cat, which he quickly deposited on the counter, saying, "This makes nineteen; as you are busy now we'll settle some other time;" and he was off in a twinkling. The customers, aghast, soon followed him, leaving their sausages behind.

A REFUGE FOR KINGS.—At the meeting in behalf of France and liberty, held in the State Capitol, at Harrisburgh, on Tuesday evening last, M. B. Lowrey, Esq., of Crawford county, suggested the propriety of instructing our senators, and requesting our representatives in Congress to procure the passage of a law, granting eighty acres of land to each of the crowned heads of Europe, that they might emigrate to the distant west of our country, settle down in quiet, become useful and respected citizens, and, under the protection of the stars and stripes, receive such practical lessons in the science of self-government as would undeceive them all their lives as to the efficacy of royalty. Not a bad idea.—*Philadelphia News.*

THE CONVICT STATION AT BERMUDA.—The island to which the Irish convict, Mitchel, is now on his way, enjoys a splendid climate, and almost perpetual summer, but is subject to violent hurricanes, which commit terrible ravages. There are 2,600 convicts continually working there, in gangs, upon the dockyards and fortifications, which are most extensive and formidable. Bermuda is garrisoned by two companies of Royal Artillery, one of Sappers and Miners, Royal Marines, and both battalions of the 42nd Royal Highlanders. Fresh water is the scarcest article in the colony. The "Thames" convict hulk, a huge leviathan of the deep, is moored at Bermuda.

GREAT HAIL-STORM.—One of the severest hail-storms ever known, visited the Seminole country, about 160 miles west of Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the 26th of March. Hailstones fell of the size of hens' eggs, and some even larger. The wild geese and brants were on the wing that day, migrating in great numbers from south to north, and hundreds were killed, while flying, by the hail. The Indians brought them in from the prairies by horse-loads.

GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY.—Not far from the right bank of the Nicolaiskaia, in the government of Tobolsk, in Siberia, a rich mine of stones has been discovered in the midst of the establishment for the washing of auriferous sands. These stones present a perfect resemblance to diamonds, except that they are a trifle less heavy and less hard, although harder than granite. Specimens of the stones have been deposited in the Imperial Museum of Natural History at St. Petersburg, and Russian mineralogists propose to call them *diamantoides*.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

A correspondent of the *Dumfries Courier* says:—"There is at present growing within a house at Dalawinton village, a single potatoe, the shaw or stalk of which already measures seven feet two inches in length." He calls this monstrous murphy a "rara avis."

A SUBTERRANEAN LAKE.—The *Cincinnati Gazette* details successive, but unavailing, endeavours to cross a small prairie of eighty acres with the Mad River Railway. The works repeatedly sank; and it was discovered that the soil consisted of vegetable matter six to eight feet deep, which floated on a subterranean lake containing fish, and thirty feet in depth. A deviation of the line was ultimately made.—*Builder.*

Dr. Lee, the Bishop of Manchester, has received a very honourable testimonial from his late pupils of King Edward's School, Birmingham. The present consists of a Roman vase, of most elegant, though heathenish design, and weighs 230 ounces of silver.

BIRTHS.

June 13, at the Manse, Hopton, near Dewsbury, the lady of the Rev. C. H. BATEMAN, of a son.

June 13, at Upper Clapton, Mrs. JOHN MORLEY, of a daughter, still-born.

June 19, at Stowmarket, the wife of the Rev. W. P. LYON, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 5, at New-court Chapel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by the Rev. H. Christopherson, Mr. HENRY DODD to MARY, youngest daughter of the late Mr. G. BUTTERLEY.

June 10, at Zion Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. J. Preston, of Warley, Mr. JOSEPH HOPKINSON, of Warley, British-school teacher, to CHARLOTTE, third daughter of Mr. S. SAUNDERS, linen draper, Mile-end-road, London.

June 11, at St. Paul's Independent Chapel, Wigan, by the Rev. W. Roaf, Mr. SENIOR, painter, to Miss WESTON, both of Wigan.

June 13, at Enon Chapel, Paddington, by the Rev. W. A. Blake, minister of Shouddham-street Chapel (in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Burns), Mr. BENJAMIN JONES, of Birmingham, to Miss MARY HILL, a member of Enon Chapel.

June 13, at Salem Chapel, Wellingborough, by the Rev. T. Thomas, Mr. W. KING to ELIZABETH LABURN, both of that town.

June 13, at the Independent Chapel, Newark, by the Rev. H. L. Adams, Mr. THOMAS CROOM to Miss HARRIET SCOTT, both of Newark.

June 13, at the Independent Chapel, Newark, by the Rev. H. L. Adams, Mr. GEORGE WILLIS to Miss MARY ANN BOOTH, of Collingham, in the same county.

June 14, by the Rev. E. C. Lewis, in Lady Huntingdon's Chapel, Rochdale, Mr. GEORGE BALL to Miss ALICE GREENLESS.

June 14, at Coverdale Chapel, Commercial-road East, London, by the Rev. H. S. Seaborn, the minister of the Chapel, Mr. EDWARD ROBBINS to Miss MARIA ELIZABETH HOOFF, both of Stepney.

June 14, at Islington-green Chapel, London, by the Rev. J. T. Wigner, of Lynn, Norfolk, Mr. THOMAS RICHARD ROWNY, chemist and druggist, of Lynn, to HARRIET, eldest daughter of the late J. ANDREWS, Esq., of the same place.

June 15, at Trinity Church, Westbourne-terrace, RODERICK FRASER, Esq., M.D., of Inverness, to MARIA SELINA, second daughter of the late E. BALL, Esq., of No. 8, Carlton-villas, Maida-vale.

DEATHS.

June 6, at his residence, Holderness-road, H 11, in his 67th year, the Rev. ROBERT JACKSON, Unitarian minister, of that place.

June 6, aged 69 years, the Rev. ROBERT HORROCKS, elder of the Inghamite Chapel, Howden, for the last twenty-nine years.

June 16, after a few hours' illness, aged 6 years, EMILY, the youngest daughter of the Rev. G. SMITH, of Poplar.

June 17, in Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, in her 79th year, the Lady ELIZABETH MONCRIFF, in consequence of severe burns, accidentally received a fortnight before.

June 17, at Burton, aged 75 years, the Rev. DANIEL GUNN, for thirty-two years pastor of the Independent church at Christchurch, Hants.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The past week has not been a busy one in the Stock Exchange, as the Transfer Books for Consols are now closed, but nevertheless the value of the Funds has been improved, and the purchasers have been in favour of a further rise. Consols for the opening have advanced from 82½ to 83½ ex div. Exchequer Bills are rather higher, and money still continues abundant; the current rate of commercial discount being from 2½ to 3 per cent. Under these circumstances, the reduction of the Bank rate to 3½ per cent., yesterday, was only what was expected; and the alteration itself cannot produce any material effect upon the value of money.

The fluctuations in the Foreign Market have been less than usual. Though the last West Indian mail arrived without intelligence of the ratification of the treaty of peace between Mexico and the United States, the stock of the former Government has improved about ½ per cent. The advertisement of the payment in due course of the dividends upon the Spanish Three per Cents, which become due on the 30th instant has counteracted the depressing effect produced upon this stock by the departure of M. Isturitz. Russian Bonds have advanced, and are quoted at 90½. The Dutch Stock of both kinds is without any change of importance. Nothing new has transpired upon the subject of New Grenada Dividends, or the conversion of the Peruvian Bonds.

There is little doing in the Railway Market; but prices are not so good as might be expected from the improved tone of the home funds. The prices of Shares was as follows:—Caledonian, 31½; Eastern Counties, 14½; Great North of England, 233; Great Western, 1 dis.; Ditto Half Shares, 1 dis.; Great Northern, 9 dis.; Brighton, 31½; Blackwall, 41; North-Western, 123; South-Western, 48; Midland Counties, 102; North Staffordshire, 2½ dis.; South Devon, 23 dis.; South-Eastern and Dover, 24½; York and North Midland, 69; Boulogne and Amiens, 6½; Northern of France, 5½ dis.; Orleans and Bordeaux, 4 dis.; Paris and Lyons (Constituted), 7½ dis.; Paris and Orleans, 24; Paris and Rouen, 16½; Rouen and Havre, 8½; Sambre and Meuse, 4.

MONDAY EVENING.—The English Funds exhibit undiminished steadiness. Consols opened this morning at an improvement of an eighth, which, with the exception of a momentary reaction, was maintained up to the close of the day. The first quotation was 83½ to ½ ex div., and they left off at that price, after touching 83½. Bank Stock closed at 191 to 193; Reduced Three per Cents., 83½ to 1; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 84½ to 1; Long Annuities, 8½ to 9-18; India Bonds, 17½ to 20s. premium; and Exchequer Bills, June, 28s. to 31s.; March, 37s. to 40s. premium. In foreign securities there was not much business transacted, but prices on the whole were steadily maintained.

The inspectors of Reid, Irving, and Co., have announced a dividend of 1s. in the pound; of Messrs. Barclay, Brothers, and Co., a dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound.

The East India Company have given instructions for a new remittance in specie from India to the extent of half a million.

Parties from Germany describe matters as being in a sad state there. Business at Hamburg and other places was almost paralyzed, and under present circumstances it is difficult to say when an improvement will occur. The mail from Hamburg, with dates to the 16th current, brings advice of the failure of Dirks, Brothers, and Co., of that city. From Altona the reports of affairs and credit are unfavourable.

Since the reduction of the minimum rate of discount at the Bank to 3½ per cent., the banks and discount houses have been, and are, discounting first-class paper at 3 per cent., and, as anticipated, still underselling the Bank.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, June 16.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 10th day of June, 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Notes issued	27,132,375
Government Debt ..	11,015,100
Other Securities ..	2,984,900
Gold Coin & Bullion ..	11,727,277
Silver Bullion	1,404,998
£27,132,375	£27,132,375

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

£	£
Proprietors' Capital ..	14,553,000
Reserve	3,391,239
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) ..	5,633,823
Other Deposits	9,036,442
Seven-day and other Bills	1,051,470
£33,708,874	£33,708,874

Dated the 15th day of June, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTS.

BROOKE, WILLIAM, Birmingham, manufacturing chemist, July 4, August 1; solicitor, Mr. Eeese, Birmingham.

CAIRNS, THOMAS, Redruth, Cornwall, draper, July 1, 20; solicitors, Messrs. Kedell and Co., Lime-street, City; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

COLE, WILLIAM, sen., and COLE, WILLIAM, jun., Calverley, Yorkshire, tea dealers, July 6, August 4; solicitors, Clarke, Chancery-lane; Terry and Co., Bradford; and Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, June 19.

We had a pretty good supply of Wheat to-day from Kent, but not much from Essex. Fine qualities were taken off more readily by the millers at 1s. to 2s. advance on last Monday's prices. Foreign Wheat was likewise in demand, inferior sorts fetching 1s. and fine qualities 2s. per qr. more than our last quotations. English Flour met a ready sale at full prices. Barrel Flour was inquired after, but very little of good quality offering. Foreign Barley in large supply, and went off slowly, but without alteration in price; of English scarcely any at market. Malt very dull. In Beans and Peas not much doing, but fine samples not lower. The supply of Oats consisted almost entirely of Foreign, and most of them coming out of condition, they found a slow sale on rather lower terms, but good fresh qualities sold fully as dear. Linseed Cakes dull sale. The current prices as under:—

Wheat—	s.	d.	Malt, Ordinary	s.	d.
Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, Red	38	48	Pale	52	57
Do White	42	54	Rye	28	35
Linc. Norfolk, and Yorksh. Red	40	46	Peas, Hog	34	35
Northumber. and Scotch, White	38	44	Maple	35	38
Do Red	36	42	Boilers	36	38
Devon, and Somerset, Red	38	45	Beans, Ticks	31	37
Do White	42	48	Pigeon	35	37
Flour, per sk. (Town)	38	43	Harrow	32	34
Barley	27	33	Oats, Feed	17	21
Malt	32	38	Fine	—	24
			Poland	20	23
			Potato	20	23

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JUNE 10.			AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.		
Wheat	47s.	8d.	Wheat	48s.	7d.
Barley	31	7	Barley	32	3
Oats	20	9	Oats	20	5
Rye	28	0	Rye	29	9
Beans	38	4	Beans	35	8
Peas	37	0	Peas	35	7

DUTIES.	s.	d.
Wheat	9	0
Barley	2	0
Oats	2	6
Rye	2	0
Beans	2	0
Peas	2	0

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, June 19.
About 1,300 head of stock have been landed at the northern ports, and 10 oxen at Southampton; the latter from Spain. The supply of foreign beasts on offer to-day was comparatively small, that of Sheep and Calves tolerably good, but of very middling quality. With home-fed Beasts our market was heavily supplied, the time of year considered, and the general condition of that description of stock was good. Although the attendance of buyers was somewhat extensive, the Beef trade was excessively dull, at, in some instances, a further decline in the quotations of 5s. per 8lbs. However, a few of the very primest Scots sold at 4s. per 8lbs. At the close of business a large number of Beasts left the market unsold. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received about 1,700 Scots, Short-horns, &c.; from the western and midland districts 800 Herefords, Rants, Devons, Irish Beasts, &c.; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 340 horned and polled Scots. Although the supply of Sheep was moderately extensive, the Mutton trade was steady, though not to say brisk, at prices fully equal to those paid on Monday last, the primest Down qualities of Mutton producing 4s. 10d. to 5s. per 8lbs. without difficulty. The number of Lambs was by no means heavy for the time of year. All breeds met a fair demand, at fully last week's prices. Prime small Calves moved off freely at full prices; otherwise the Veal trade was in a very sluggish state. Pigs sold heavily at last week's currencies.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).	s.	d.
Beef	2s. 10d. to 4s. 0d.	
Mutton	3 10 .. 5 0	
Lambs	4s. 10d. to 6s. 0d.	

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.	Beasts.	Sheep & Lambs.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	796	10,700	615	298
Monday	3,699	24,720	331	280

NEWCASTLE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, June 19.	Per 8lbs. by the carcass.
Superior Beef	2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d.
Inf. Mutton	3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.
Middling do	3 0 .. 3 2
Prime large	3 2 .. 3 4
Prime small	3 4 .. 3 6
Large Pork	3 8 .. 4 2
Lambs	4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—Holders of Cloverseed are not generally disposed to accept such low prices as to induce speculative purchasers to come forward; and as the seedmen keep out of the market, little or nothing is done. Canaryseed was in good request this morning, and again about 2s. higher. No change in other articles.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lbs. loaf.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.
The foreign and local supplies of Butter in the past week were more than equal to all wants, and prices cheaper. The best foreign declined to 80s. per cwt., and other kinds in proportion. Irish was, in consequence, nearly neglected, and prices nominal. Bacon.—Irish and American singled sides sold to a limited extent at previous rates. The appearances pointed to a better demand. Hams and tierce middles, no alteration in demand or value. Of Hams and Lard nothing new to report. We have a fair demand for really good and fine old Cheese during the past week at rather better prices; it is now pretty clearly ascertained that this article will prove decidedly short, and will soon all disappear; consequently the trade will, of necessity, be driven on the new at an unusual early period. However, no doubt can be entertained that the make is very good, and that from the very favourable weather the new will be more forward and ripe than usual. We still continue to receive large quantities of foreign, which are selling at low prices. There is a little demand springing up for exportation. In English Butter our trade is extremely dull, and prices are declining. The importation of Foreign Butter is immense, and will, no doubt, so continue for a long time to come, as the troubled state of the continent of Europe must occasion a very increased consumption to England, consequently very low prices are before us. Fine Dorset, 90s. to 92s. per cwt.; Middling, 86s. to 88s.; Devon, 86s. to 88s.; Fresh, 8s. to 11s. per dozen.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—FRIDAY.	Bales.
Taken on speculation this year	23,800
" 1847	190,000
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1847	363,530
" 1846	438,770
Forwarded unsold this year	10,230
Ditto, last year	18,050
Increase of import this year as compared with last	168,976
Decrease in stock, as compared with last year	18,000
Quantity taken for consumption this year	283,800
" 1847, same period	477,700
Increase of quantity taken for consumption	108,100

SATURDAY.—The Cotton Market continues well supplied, at the quotations of Friday. Sales to-day, 4,000 bales, all to the trade.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, June 19.—The imports of wool into London last week were 2,152 bales, of which 1,541 were from South Australia, 494 from Algolia Bay, and the rest from Germany, &c. There are no less than 30,000 bales of colonial and other Wool, declared for sale on the 22nd inst., and in the interior there is very little doing. Accounts of the 10th inst. from Breslau state that Wool was much reduced in price, and would

have been worse, but for the buyers who attended from England and Hambro'. The sale of Zollverein fabrics was only accomplished by manufacturers submitting to lower prices; and they had purchased raw Wool, although scarcely knowing how they could avoid further serious losses by keeping their mills going. The great object, however, was to keep the people employed. There were 25,000 quintals of Wool left unsold of the 59,000 offered, and prices were 8 to 10 per cent. lower. Leeds, June 16.—We are unable to note any improvement in the Foreign Wool trade since our last report, the demand being still very limited, and prices almost nominal.

COVENT GARDEN, Monday, June 19.—This morning's market was abundantly supplied with all kinds of fruit and vegetables in season at the following quotations:—Strawberries, 4d. to 1s. per pottle; Raspberries, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per pottle; Asparagus, 2s. to 3s., and Rhubarb, 4d. to 8d. per bundle; Cucumbers, 8d. to 1s. 6d. per brace; Peas, 9d. to 1s.; Gooseberries, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; Currants, 3s. 6d. to 6s.; Old Onions, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; and Spinach, 4d. to 6d. per half-bunch; Cabbages, 6d. to 1s.; Cauliflowers, 2s. to 5s.; and Horseradish, 2s. to 3s. per dozen heads; Spring Onions, 1s. to 2s. 6d.; and Greens, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen bunches; Hothouse Grapes, 2s. 6d. to 5s.; Foreign ditto, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; Pine Apples, 5s. to 7s.; Filberts, 8d. to 1s.; and New Potatoes, 2d. to 6d. per pound; Oranges, 6s. to 14s.; Lemons, 3s. to 10s.; and Forced French Beans, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per hundred; Cos Lettuces, 6d. to 8d. per score; Spring Turnips, 3s. to 4s.; and Carrots, 5s. to 7s. per dozen bunches.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK WAY, Monday, June 19.—Trade the past week has been very heavy, particularly with state Regents, which are scarcely saleable at any price. The following are the present quotations:—

York Regents	s.	d.	Essex Regents	s.	d.
Do. Reds	120	140	Do. Shaws	—	—
Wisbech Regents	60	90	Do. Kidneys	—	—
Do. Blues	60	70	Southend Blues	80	120
Scotch Cups	100	110	Belgian Whites	60	70
Do. Reds	100	110	Guernsey Blues	—	—
Do. Whites	—	90	Hamburgh Whites	60	90

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, June 19.—Our accounts from the principal districts of the plantation continue favourable, and the amount of business doing in Hops is limited to the wants of consumption.

Sussex Pockets	55s. to 65s.
Weald of Kent	60s. to 65s.
Mid. and East Kent	65s. to 110s.

TALLOW, LONDON, Monday, June 19.—A slightly increased business was transacted in our market to-day, and last week's quotations were supported. F.Y.C. on the spot is firm, at 44s. 6d. to 45s. per cwt. For forward delivery sales have taken place at 44s. Town Tallow 46s. net cash; rough fat 3s. 6½d. per 8lbs.

HIDES, LEADENHALL, Monday, June 19.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb. 1½d. to 1½d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb. 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb. 2½d. to 3½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb. 3½d. to 4½d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb. 4½d. to 5½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb. 5½d. to 6½d.; Calfskins, each, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Horse hides, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; Shearings, 6d. to 9d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, June 17.—At per load of 3½ trusses. Meadow 60s. to 70s. Clover 80s. to 92s. 6d. Straw 24s. .. 28s.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just Published, Price 3s. 6d.,

METRICAL PSALMODY, consisting of thirty-six original tunes, composed for four voices, and arranged for the organ of pianoforte, intended for family or congregational use. By J. HORSEPOOL.

London: Published by J. HART, 109, Hatton-garden.

PROSPECTUS OF A CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, PRINCE-ROSE-HILL HOUSE, COVENTRY.

To be conducted by Rev. J. S. GILBERT, and Mr. T. WYLES, With the assistance of competent Masters.

MESSERS. GILBERT and WYLES recognise the responsibility of their vocation; and propose, therefore, to give the Youth who may be entrusted to them all education which shall correspond with the enlightened demands of the age—a practical and a Christian education. It will be their strenuous endeavour, not only to exercise and furnish the memories of their pupils, by the communication of various and useful knowledge, but to develop and discipline their entire faculties—the moral as well as the intellectual; so that, while they may be thoroughly equipped for their several pursuits in life, they shall also be prepared, as far as human instrumentality can avail, to fulfil their obligations to themselves and to society in that way which best comports with their highest interests and relations. It might be sufficient to add here, that Messrs. GILBERT and WYLES would strive to bear in mind that youth—and the portion of it passed at school, especially—is, in some respects, the most important period of life; that the mind is then, in a surprising degree, susceptible to the impression of outward things, and of example; and that the character of the future man is then formed and fixed beyond any power of after occurring circumstances essentially to obliterate or change.

Attention will also be given to the physical training and comfort of the pupils. The premises they have chosen are in this respect highly eligible, being situated in a salubrious and pleasant locality, some little distance from the town, and admitting of every convenience; and their arrangements as to food, recreation, &c., will be regulated by a strict regard to the principles and requirements of an improved Physiology.

Habits of personal neatness, of decorum, and many courtesies will be carefully inculcated.

Corporal punishment will in no case be employed; and while diligent attention to study and submission to just authority will be firmly insisted on as a duty in itself, and as a primary condition of intellectual progress, all harshness and needless severity will be scrupulously avoided.

Messrs. GILBERT and WYLES beg to state yet further, that they would wish to feel that they, for the time, occupy the place of parents to their pupils; and would make it their ceaseless endeavour, as far as the discipline and true intention of a school may permit, to surround them with the associations and comforts of home.

The Commercial course will comprise Reading with due emphasis and intonation; the Art of Writing; the Principles and Practice of Arithmetic and Mental Calculation; Mensuration and (where required) Practical Land Surveying and Plotting; Bookkeeping by Single and Double Entry, with Mercantile Correspondence; Drawing; Geography; English Grammar and Composition; the outlines of English and General History; and the Elements of Physical and Moral Science.

TERMS: Twenty-eight Guineas per annum.

The Classical course will include, in addition to the studies above-mentioned, the Greek and Latin Classics, Ancient History and Geography, Algebra, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, and the Principles of Logic, Rhetoric and Mental Science.

TERMS: Thirty-five Guineas per annum.

Some deduction will be made from the above terms where the pupils are very young.

The French and German languages and Music taught by Masters, and at the usual charge.

Further particulars may be obtained on application personally, or otherwise, to the Principals themselves.

References permitted to the following gentlemen:—J. Dorrington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., G.S., Collegiate School, Linton, Cambridgeshire; J. Wallis, Esq., B.A., University College, London, now of Caius College, Cambridge; Rev. J. Sherman, G. Smith, J. Davis, and S. Martin, London; S. Bowly, Esq.; and Rev. J. Hyatt, and F. G. White, Gloucester; Rev. B. Parsons, Ebley; Rev. J. A. James, Birmingham; and Rev. J. Sherrin, Coventry.

June 30, 1848.

COOPER, BARROW, Manchester, Water Merchant, June 23.
July 19: solicitors, Messrs. Milne and Co., Harcourt-buildings, Temple; and Slater and Heelis, Manchester.
ELLIS, EDWARD, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, builder, June 23.
July 20: solicitor, Mr. Lowe, Birmingham.
FLETCHER, JOSEPH COLIN, Trafalgar-road, Greenwich, coal merchant, July 23, 28: solicitors, Shaw and Co., Fish-street-hill, City.
GERRING, OSBORNE, Arundel, Sussex, grocer, June 27, July 27: solicitors, Messrs. Lisklater, Leadenhall-street.
GIBBS, HENRY, Oxford, grocer, June 29, August 7: solicitors, Simpson and Cobb, Moorgate-street, City.
HAMMOND, WILLIAM EMMING, Uxbridge, Middlesex, seed crusher, June 24, August 5: solicitor, Mr. Tyrrell, Guildhall, City.
HARR, ALFRED WILLIAM, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, brush manufacturer, June 23, July 28: solicitor, Mr. Wickings, Finsbury-terrace, City-road.
HENFERY, CHARLES JAMES, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, victualler, July 4, August 1: solicitors, Troughton and Lea, Coventry; and Motteram and Co., Birmingham.
JONES, JAMES, Penkridge, Staffordshire, victualler, June 29, July 20: solicitor, Mr. Underhill, Wolverhampton.
PENWARDEN, RICHARD, Launceston, Cornwall, saddler, July 5, 25: solicitors, Messrs. Bell and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields; Messrs. Gurney and Cowland, Launceston; and Mr. Turner, Exeter.
PERRY, JOHN, Exeter, cheese and bacon dealer, June 27, July 20: solicitors, Mr. Harris, Lincoln's-inn; and Mr. Force, Exeter.
PHILLIPS, THOMAS, and PHILLIPS, JOHN BALL, Burslem, Staffordshire, manufacturers of earthenware, July 4, August 1: solicitor, Mr. Harding, Newcastle-under-Lyme.

SOUTH SEQUESTATIONS.

ADAMSON, ROBERT, Dunfermline, Fife-shire, manufacturer, June 23, July 19.
CLARK, ANDREW, Greenock, grocer, June 22, July 18.
EWING, WILLIAM, jun., and ANDERSON, GEORGE, Glasgow, merchants, June 23, July 18.
KOPFER, JOHN MATTHIAS, Kirkintilloch, distiller, June 24, July 15.
M'IVER, JAMES, Edinburgh, boot and shoemaker, June 21, July 17.
SCOTT, ROBERT, Glasgow, merchant, June 30, July 17.
THOMSON, JOHN, Edinburgh, draper, June 21, July 19.

DIVIDENDS.

E. C. Blackwell and J. N. Dunsford, Newbiggin-by-the-Sea, Northumberland, brewers, first div. of 3s. 6d.; June 17, and any subsequent Saturday, at Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—A. Dawson, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturer, second div. of 2½d.; June 23, and any subsequent Friday, at Freeman's, Leeds.—G. Hattersley, Sheffield, stove, grate, and fender manufacturer, second div. of 3d.; June 24, and any subsequent Saturday, at Freeman's, Sheffield.—F. Kirkby, Leeds, grocer, first div. of 2s. 6d.; June 23, and any subsequent Friday, at Freeman's, Leeds.—H. W. Lake, Liverpool, commission merchant, div. of 1s. 9d.; June 15, and any subsequent Thursday, at Turner's, Liverpool.—J. T. Phipps, Darlington, Durham, linen-draper, first div. of 6s.; June 17, and any subsequent Saturday, at Wakley's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—E. Seppings, Cromer, Norfolk, licensed victualler, div. of 2s.; June 23, and any subsequent Thursday, at Staunfeld's, King's-arms-yard.—J. Teale, Leeds, upholsterer, first and final div. of 2s. 2d.; June 20, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Hope's, Leeds.

Tuesday, June 20.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—
The Tabernacle, Appleby, Westmoreland.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

BRUNTON, MARY, Leeds, innkeeper.

BANKRUPTS.

BALAM, JOHN, Enfield, smith, June 30, July 27: solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Co., St. Swintha's-lane.
CANNON, GEORGE, 11, Prospect-place, Ball's-pond, bricklayer, July 4, August 8: solicitor, Mr. W. H. Gray, 30, Chancery-lane, Fleet-street.
CONQUEST, JOHN, Moorgate-street, City, money scrivener, June 29, August 4: solicitor, Mr. Phillips, Bisc-lane.
CROUCH, FREDERICK WILLIAM NICHOLLS, 43, Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, music seller, June 30, August 8: solicitor, Mr. H. Ashley, 9, Shoreditch.
HESLOP, JOHN, Ripon, Yorkshire, wine merchant, July 3 and 25: solicitors, Messrs. Baxter and Co., Mark-lane, London; and Mr. J. Blackburn, Leeds.
HOLLYMAN, THOMAS, Clevedon, Somersetshire, butcher, July 3, August 1: solicitors, Mr. Salmon, Bristol; and Messrs. Maples and Co., London.
HUGHES, ROBERT, Liverpool, laceman, June 30, July 8: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Williams, Liverpool.
JACKWAYS, HENRY, Pontypool, licensed victualler, July 4, August 1: solicitors, Mr. C. M. Stretton, Southampton-buildings; and Messrs. Phillips, Newport.
PRITCHARD, JOSEPH, Harewood, Herefordshire, innkeeper, July 1 and 23: solicitors, Messrs. Hall and Minnett, Ross; and Mr. W. Henry Reece, Birmingham.
PLUMLEY, WILLIAM, Bristol, poultryer, July 11 and 25: solicitor, Mr. L. O. Bigg, Bristol.
SMITH, FRANCIS THOMAS, and SMITH, ABRAHAM, Hackney, seedsmen, June 27, July 28: solicitor, Mr. R. Russell, 23, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.
TREYERS, JOHN, sen., 1, Gloucester-place, Old Kent-road, and TREYERS, JOHN, jun., Apollo-buildings, East-lane, Walworth, June 27, August 4: solicitor, Mr. Skinner, Liverpool-street, Walworth-road.
WALKER, JOHN and WILLIAM, Birkenhead, joiners, July 4 and 25: solicitors, Messrs. Chester and Co., Staple-inn, London; and Messrs. Francis and Almond, Liverpool.
WARD, HANNAH, Newgate-market, City, carcase butcher, June 29, July 27: solicitor, Mr. S. Smith, Barnard's-inn.
WEISS, CASPER, Liverpool, music seller, July 5 and 27: solicitors, Messrs. Humphreys and Co., Gray's-inn, London; and Mr. Forshaw, Liverpool.
WHEATLEY, WILLIAM, Buxted, Sussex, wheelwright, June 30, August 4: solicitors, Messrs. F. and H. Palmer, Mitre-court-chambers, Temple.
WRIGHT, JAMES, Birmingham, seal stone engraver, July 4 and 25: solicitor, Mr. T. B. T. Hodgson, Birmingham.

SOUTH SEQUESTATIONS.

EDWARDS, DOUGLAS, Aberdeen, merchant, June 23, July 19.
GROCCOTT, THOMAS, Glasgow, merchant, June 23, July 14.
GENTLES, THOMAS, Paisley, plumber, June 23, July 14.
HAMILTON, JAMES, High Motherwell, Lanarkshire, farmer, June 26, July 17.
MORRISON, JAMES, Hawkhill, Perthshire, coal master, June 23, July 21.
M'KEDDIE, JOHN, Fortrose, merchant, June 27, July 18.
STIRLING, JAMES, Strathaven, horse dealer, June 27, July 18.
SUTHERLAND, WILLIAM STUART, Leith, bookseller, June 26, July 17.

DIVIDENDS.

Thomas Anson, Southampton, stationer, first div. of 1s. 5d.; at 12, Birch-lane, City, June 26, and two subsequent Mondays—John Green, 51, Pall-mall, and 99, Sloane-street, wine merchant, sec. div. of 3½d.; at 12, Birch-lane, City, June 26, and two subsequent Mondays—Joseph Tillet Jay, Acle, Norfolk, surgeon, first div. of 4½d.; at 12, Birch-lane, City, June 26, and two subsequent Mondays—George Cork, High-street, Islington, livery-stable keeper, first div. of 3s. 6½d.; at 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—Richard Baker, Cheapside, tailor, first div. of ½d.; at 2, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—John Clarke, Richard Mitchell, Joseph Phillips, and Thomas Smith, Leicester, bankers, third and final div. of 5s.; at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday—Thomas and William Lievellyn Ryland, Birmingham, Britannia-metal workers, first div. of 2s.; at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday—John Gadsby, Coventry, wine merchant, first div. of 5s. 2d.; at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Friday—Robert Hood, Smethwick, draper, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Friday.

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PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTS.

The publication last year of the Minutes of the Committee of Privy Council, gave rise to much diversity of sentiment amongst the friends of popular education. These Minutes, by developing an extensive scheme of Government aid to schools, including such as were of a denominational character, were regarded by many, as seriously compromising the claims, both of religious truth and religious freedom. Those who thus thought, of course felt that they could not avail themselves of the proffered aid, and some amongst them have been induced to supply what they deemed a deficiency in our educational institutions, by founding a Voluntary School Association, on the following distinctive principles; viz., the repudiation of all State assistance, and the communication of religious as well as secular instruction to all children whose parents make no objection to it, in such manner as to engage the co-operation of Christians of different denominations.

Several gentlemen friendly to this object, having formed themselves into a Provisional Committee for its promotion, and given it their most earnest and careful consideration, issued, in February last, an address explanatory of their views. This circular having been forwarded to a large number of persons believed to hold similar sentiments, a meeting, at the King's Head, Poultry, was summoned for the 1st of March, to constitute the proposed Association. A respectable body of gentlemen, including ministers and other influential members of various religious communions, accordingly assembled, when the Society was duly formed, and the Rules and Regulations annexed to this Address were unanimously adopted.

The promoters of this movement are of opinion, that secular instruction should be given in schools for the poor to as great an extent as possible. They are also deeply impressed with the importance of imparting, in such schools, a knowledge of those great truths of religion, which are the only solid foundation of individual or social happiness, and which are closely connected with the eternal interests of all. They desire, therefore, to inculcate the fundamental doctrines in which Christians generally are agreed, whilst they would avoid the teaching of those peculiarities which may be regarded as of a sectarian character.

The founders of the Voluntary School Association are most decidedly opposed to all State aid for educational purposes. They deem it unjust to teach at the public expense religious sentiments and practices, however correct, which are at variance with the conscientious convictions of any portion of the people. They consider, also, that to apply the national resources to the dissemination, in schools, of all those various and contradictory sentiments which prevail in the United Kingdom (some of which, at least, must be seriously erroneous), is to pour contempt on the claims of truth, and to adopt a principle consistent only with indifference to all religion.

Thus objecting to the interference of Government, the promoters of the Voluntary School Association believe that the most effectual means of rendering their protest against such interference available, is to show by their contributions and efforts, their interest in the establishment and support of schools, and thus to lessen the amount of that ignorance on which the assumption of the necessity for State aid is founded.

To stimulate and assist in this great work will be the main object of the Association. It will do this by obtaining funds from persons in various parts of the country, especially the more affluent districts, and distributing them, to a considerable extent, in aid of schools in poorer localities. It will also be an important part of the business of the Society to establish a Model School for children, and one or more Normal Schools, in which teachers who possess the useful moral and religious character, combined with the requisite general ability, may be trained for their important office.

In pursuance of these objects, the Committee are now engaged in endeavouring to raise the funds necessary for commencing operations. A large field of usefulness lies before them, which they will rejoice to occupy. To do this with effect, it is, however, essential that they should receive a large measure of support. They therefore earnestly appeal for aid to the friends of enlightened education—to all who desire the mental and moral elevation of their humbler fellow-countrymen, and who seek the diffusion of religious truth by means not incompatible with the rights of conscience, nor dangerous to civil freedom.

Communications will be received by the Secretaries at Mr. Charles Gilpin's, 5, Bishopsgate-street Without.

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